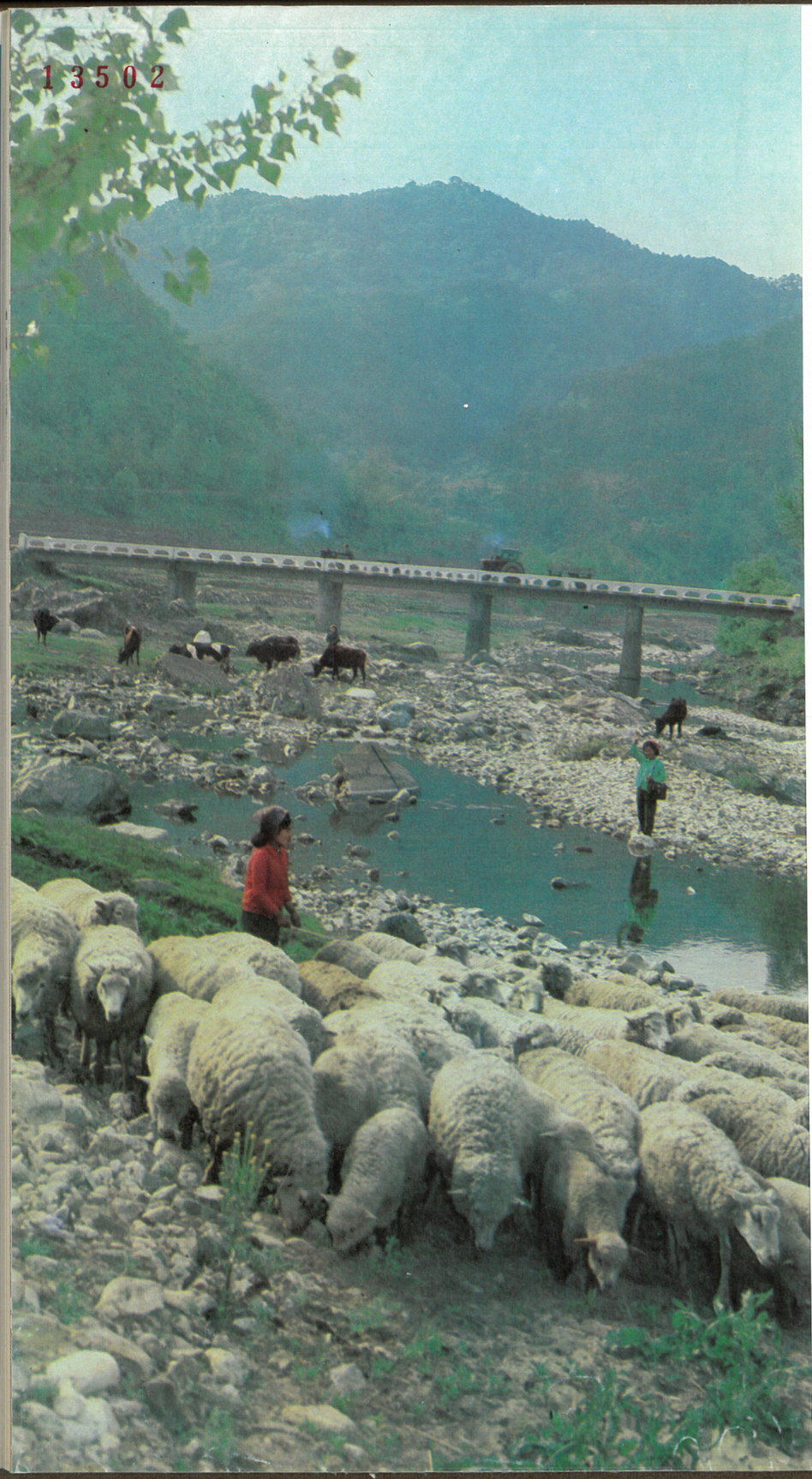
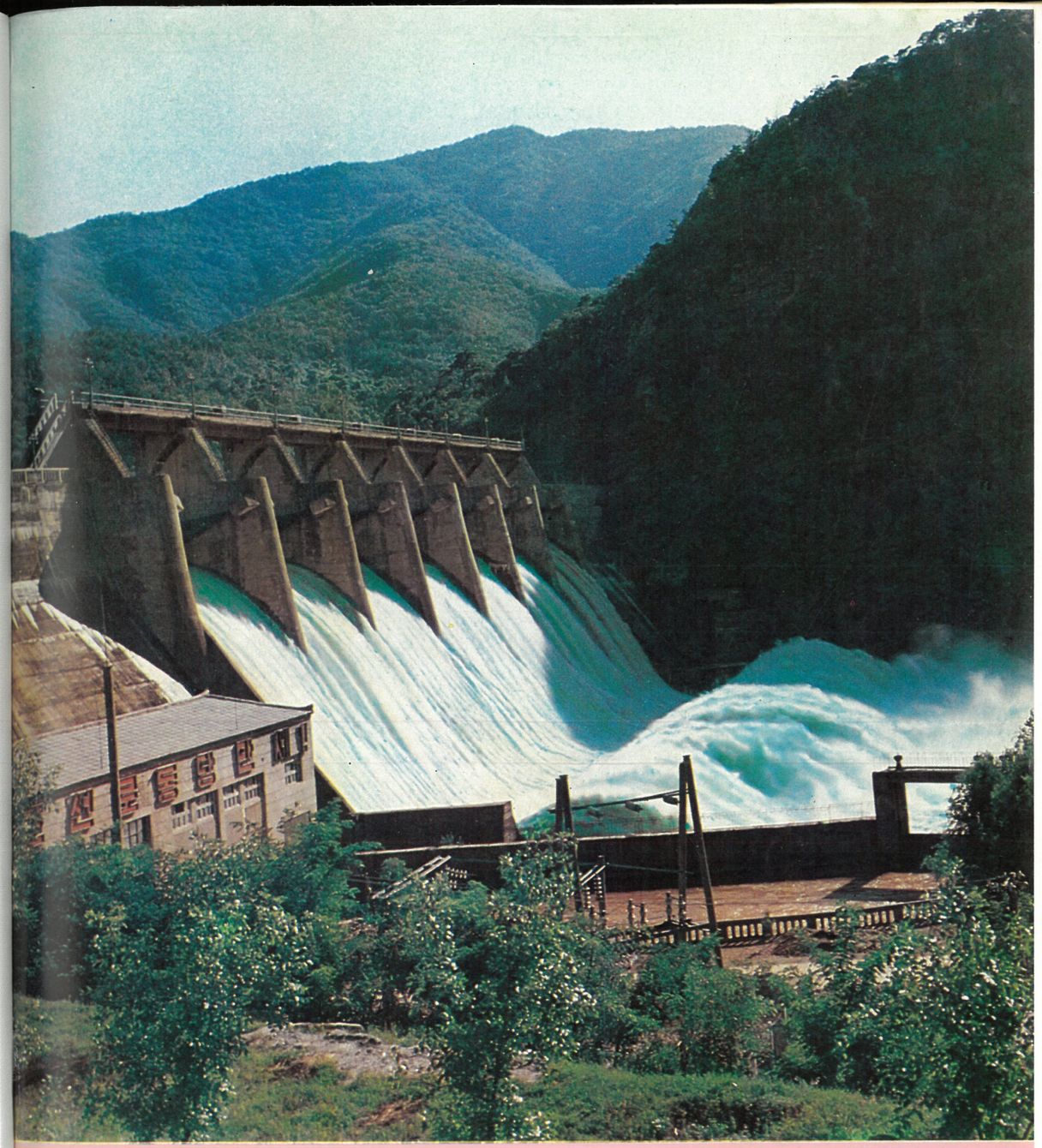
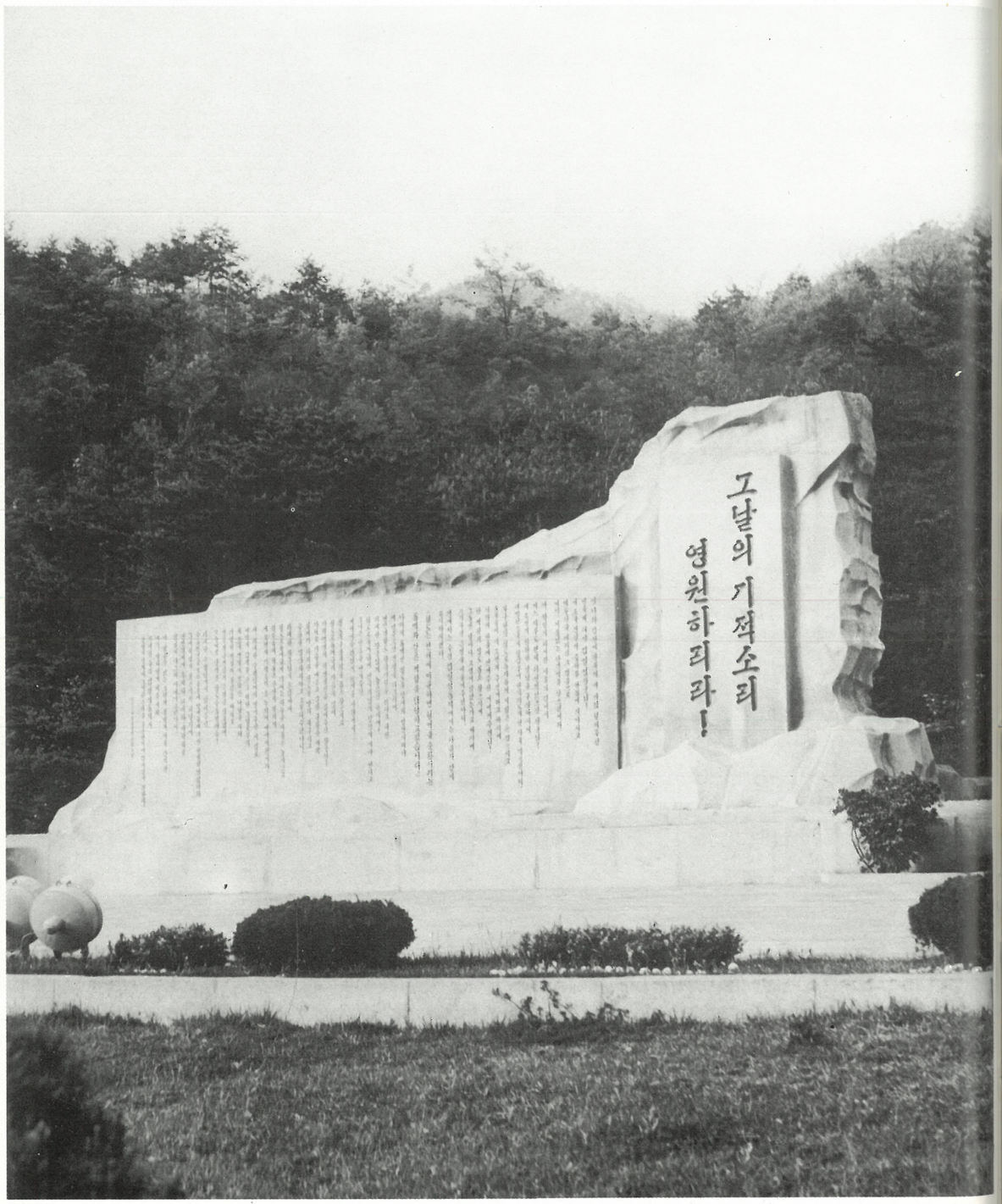
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Korea Today

8
1981





The great leader President Kim Il Sung gives a highly important teaching which would serve as a guide in making Nampo more gorgeous

Worker-Students' Workteam

(ASSEMBLY WORKTEAM, HEAVY MACHINE SHOP, RYONGSONG MACHINE COMPLEX)

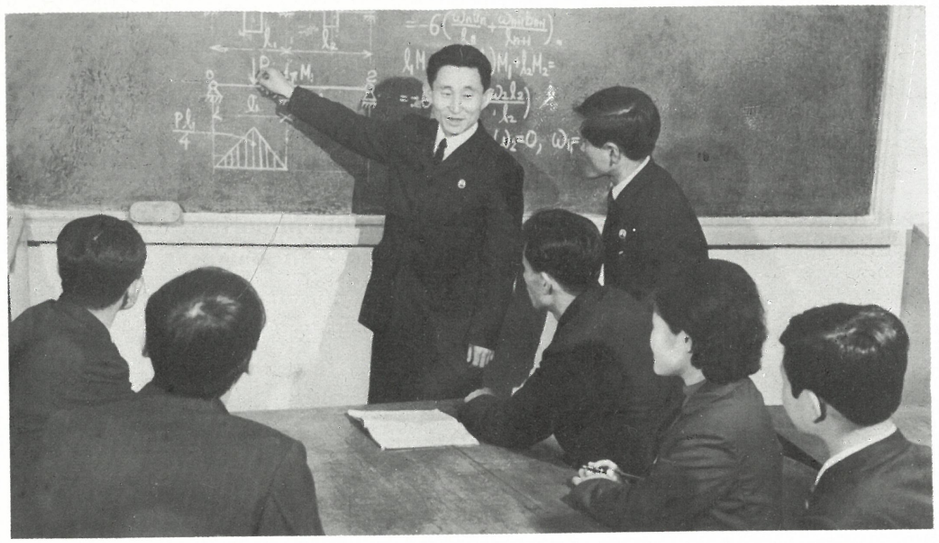


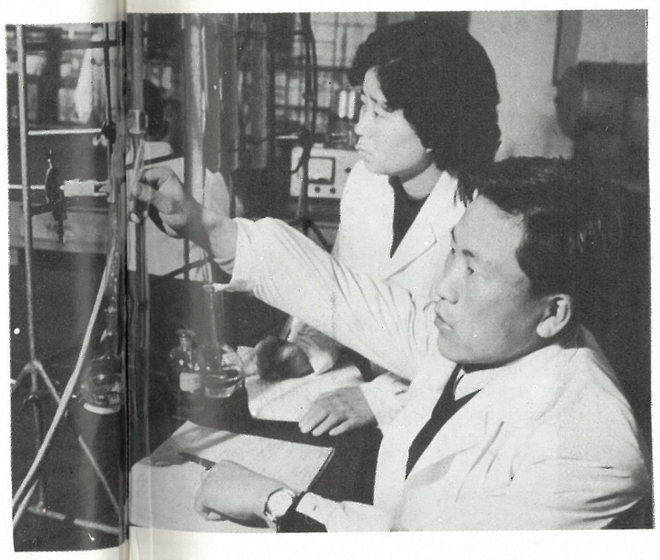
With the joy of studying while on the job



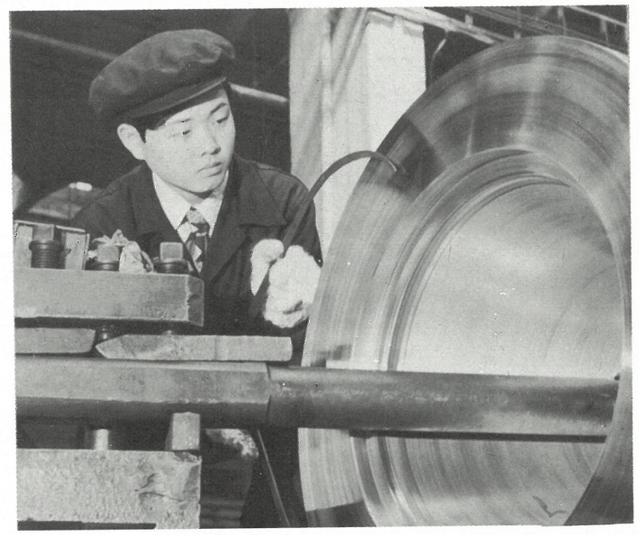
Both father and son are students

A review hour





Workplace is a good site for practice





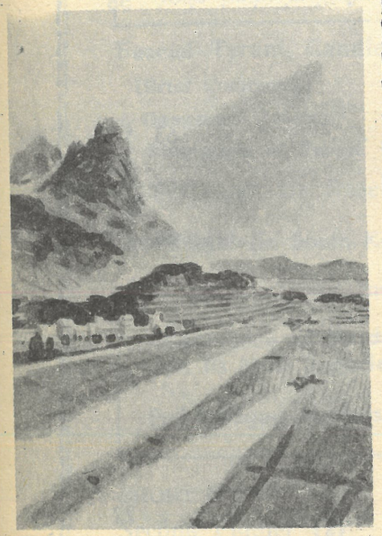
Wisdom is pooled to solve a knotty problem



They are all inventors

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INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument to the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung at Panghwa Railway Station

INSIDE BACK COVER: Trucks mass-produced at the Sungri Automobile Combine

BACK COVER: On Moran Hill

Bumper Harvest and Wise Leadership

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Many countries of the world are now in a food crisis due to the influence of the cold front. But our country has long achieved complete food self-sufficiency and reaps a rich harvest every year. This is striking proof of the correctness and vitality of our Party's policy for the solution of the rural question."** *(For the Implementation of the Rural Theses,* Eng. ed., p. 169.)

Since liberation our grain production had grown, never stagnating or marking time. In the 1970s it grew rapidly in defiance of the destructive influence of the cold front.

We produced 3,803,000 tons of grain in 1960, over 7 million tons in 1974, over 8 million tons in 1976 and 9 million tons in 1979.

Per-hectare grain yields reached 7.2 tons for rice and 6.3 tons for maize.

As a result, we have long achieved complete food self-sufficiency, had some food reserves and laid firm foundations for further developing all domains of agriculture.

The brilliant success gained in grain production under the influence of the cold front is the precious fruition of the great leader's wise guidance and a shining victory of our Party's agricultural policy.

The great leader established the most advanced socialist agricultural system in our country and showed for the first time in history the way for the final solution of the rural question in his work *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country.* With his genius he foresaw before anybody else the influence of abnormal weather caused by the cold front on agricultural production and mobilized the entire people in the efforts to ward it off.

In order to prevent damages from a long spell of dry weather caused by the cold front he advanced the five-point policy for nature-remaking and the revolutionary policy of using ground water, while further expanding the results of completed irrigation. They were strategic measures which paved the way to victory on the agricultural front.

According to the policies the whole country and the entire people carried on a gigantic campaign for remaking nature: sloping fields in the intermediate and mountain areas which made up a great part of our cultivated lands were terraced and irrigated; lands were rezoned and improved; forest and river conservation work was carried out well; and wells were dug and pipes driven throughout the country to obtain ground water.

In a matter of one or two years many big and small reservoirs including Lake Unpa, pumping stations and over 124,000 groundwater facilities were built to irrigate 400,000 hectares of dry fields.

As a result, a firm foundation was laid for reaping a higher and stable harvest every year no matter what drought and flood may come.

Great progress has been made also in comprehensive farm mechanization and chemicalization under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Tractors, combine harvesters, rice-transplanters and other modern farm machines—economic, speedy and handy—and chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals were produced in greater quantities and supplied to the countryside. In 1979 there were seven tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land in the plain area and six in the intermediate and mountain areas, and 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizers were applied to each hectare of fields and weeding done by the chemical method over 97 per cent of the total rice fields. This means that our country ranks among the nations leading the world in farm mechanization and chemicalization which have been almost completed.

Through the vigorous technical revolution the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been consolidated considerably and its production freed much from the influence of chance natural phenomena.

The great leader created the Juche method of farming, which represents a great revolution in farming, and led our people to apply it thoroughly.

In order to increase grain output in our country where arable land is limited agriculture must be highly intensive and scientific.

Increase of the number of plants per *pyong,* improvement of seeds, proper distribution of crops and species on the principle of the right crop on the right soil at the right time, timely transplantation of strong seedlings, the establishment of a scientific fertilizing system, good water control and maximum use of land—these demands of the Juche method of farming were fully met to enable us to reap bumper harvest every year in spite of abnormal weather.

The Juche method of farming is a brain child of the great leader who has made every effort to find the method of farming suited to our soil and climate. This most scientific farming method is now displaying its great superiority and vitality.

The great leader set forth the agriculture-first policy and the policy of assisting the countryside and led the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people to implement them.

As a result, we could do farming in good time.

The great leader not only advanced the wise policies and ways for a big upsurge in agricultural production but visited many farm villages to teach the peasants how to do farming well.

As he showed the ways for the solution of the rural question, worked out the Juche method of farming and energetically guided the peasants to apply them, ours could be a food-sufficient country which yields a rich crop every year, overcoming the effects of the cold front.

On the basis of the successes already gained our people will make strenuous efforts and attain without fail the goal of 15 million tons of grain in the near future.

Conversation

High Rate and Bright Prospect

Our journalist conversed with Director Li Man Song of the Agricultural Production Bureau of the Agricultural Commission about the rapid growth of grain production in our country.

Hereunder we introduce part of their conversation.

Figure and Fact

Journalist: Our agriculture is steadily developing, never stagnating or marking time. Would you please tell me about the rapid growth of our grain production?

Li Man Song: It is clear from figures and facts showing our agricultural development.

In 1948, following liberation, the grain output of the northern half of the Republic reached 2,670,000 tons, surpassing the figures of the record year in the period under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

As you know, nearly 80 per cent of our territory is mountainous. Particularly more so is the northern half of the Republic and one-third of the cultivated land was steeply sloping.

Therefore it was the most urgent task confronting us after liberation to attain self-sufficiency in food.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Most important in agriculture is to farm properly and produce plenty of grain. Only when we do this and have enough food can we carry out economic construction well."

From the first days of building a new society after liberation the great leader regarded it as an important guarantee for building an independent, sovereign state, rich and strong, to attain self-sufficiency in



food and took a number of measures for the rapid increase of grain production.

Journalist: From olden times our people said: "Agriculture is the mainstay of the country" and a proverb says: "One is generous when one has much food." This means that the food problem is most important and that when one has a plenty of food one can be generous and everything can go well, I suppose.

Li Man Song: We can say that we have been self-sufficient in food since 1948. In 1949 we produced 2,790,000 tons of grain and had no small food reserve and exported 100,000 tons of grain.

In 1956, last year of the postwar Three-Year Plan, our grain output was 2,870,000 tons, that is, an increase of 8 per cent over the prewar figure and 19 per cent over the figure of 1944 before liberation.

Journalist :When we set ourselves a grain production goal of 3 million tons a foreign economist said that we would not be able to attain it because our cultivated land was limited.

Li Man Song: He might well think so because of our country's limited arable land. But in 1960 we produced 3,803,000 tons of grain, a growth of 32 per cent over the 1956 figure; and in 1961 we turned out 4,830,000 tons of grain, over one million tons more than in 1960.

In 1967, despite a rare big flood our grain output was 16 per cent higher than in 1966, and in 1968, 11 per cent higher than in 1967.

Journalist: In the 1970s grain production increased more rapidly.

Li Man Song: As you know well, in the 1970s the cold front exerted its bad influence on agriculture throughout the world and many countries failed in farming and suffered from a serious "agricultural crisis," "food crisis."

But our country produced over 7 million tons of grain in 1974 and hit the grain target of the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) two years ahead of time. This was 3.5 times that in 1946. We turned out over 8 million tons of grain in 1976, 8.5 million tons in 1977 and 9 million tons in 1979.

Journalist: Once the 3 million-ton target of grain was said difficult to hit. But we produced 9 million tons of grain. This is a miracle.

Li Man Song: Already a few years ago our country produced over 1.5 million tons more of grain than what Korea had turned out before liberation and 4.5 times as much grain as the total output of the northern half of the country immediately following liberation.

Bright Prospect

Journalist: The great leader put forward the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980s at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea last year and set us a high goal of producing 15 million tons of grain and reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, moving the world people to admiration.

Li Man Song: Foreign dispatches say that the world's food production will decrease by some 200 million tons at the end of the 1980s. But our grain output will nearly double that at present.

Production of 15 million tons of grain will further increase our country's independence and economic power and enrich our people's life.

Journalist: Indeed, we can take a great pride in it. Then, what is the important guarantee for attaining such a high goal?

Li Man Song: What is most important is to complete comprehensive farm mechanization and chemicalization and fulfil the task of industrializing agriculture set out in the rural theses.

It is also important to expand the cultivated land steadily by energetically carrying out tideland reclamation and a movement to obtain new land.

Three hundred thousand hectares of tideland will be reclaimed in the west coastal areas by the end of the 1980s. This is a gigantic nature-remaking work. This work is now conducted in a big way at many places of the west coast and great success has already been achieved. We will also acquire 200,000 hectares of new land by reclaiming fallow land, rezoning fields and building terraced fields.

Journalist: You mean that we will obtain 500,000 hectares of new arable land?

Li Man Song: If we produce an average of 7 tons of grain per hectare we will be able to harvest 3.5 million tons of grain from the newly obtained land. We will increase grain output markedly by improving seed production and crop cultivation as required by the Juche method of farming.

Intelligent guidance of the great leader, inexhaustible creative energy of our people and the firm material and technical basis—all this is a sure guarantee for attaining the 15 million-ton goal of grain.

Journalist: Thank you for your good words.

Story about Science of Water Control

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The whole world is now raising a cry of drought and water shortage. Nevertheless, the people in our country have so far lived without any trouble about water because we completed irrigation long ago."

Today our agriculture produces rich crops every year on a stable foundation even under the influence of the cold front. What is the secret?

Here is a story that gives some answer to the question.

Giving On-the-Spot Guidance

One May day in 1964 the great leader President Kim Il Sung called teachers of the Haeju Agricultural College. He was giving on-the-spot guidance in the work of many counties in South Hwanghae Province.

He received them in an office room of the provincial Party committee. With a bright smile on his face, he glanced round at them and asked them why they did not teach students the science of water control. They were quite at a loss how to answer. They had never heard of such a subject. And there had been no such subject in agriculture and at agricultural colleges of the world.

Explaining what the subject should treat, he stressed that scientific control and use of water was very important in our country where irrigation had been completed and told them to treat such matters in textbook. Then he added that there would be no scientific farming without scientific control and use of water.

He explained, citing living examples, that water plays a big role in farming, and said that was why our Party defined irrigation as a task of the rural technical revolution and proposed an original policy of giving priority to irrigation in the revolution.

They were all amazed at the genius of the great leader who shed a new light on the problem no agronomists had ever thought of and could not raise their heads, conscience-stricken.

He looked round at them and emphasized that his plan was to reap richer harvest through intensive and scientific farming and enrich the diet of people.

And he added that the agricultural college should not train agronomists who did not know how to control water.

They knew why he called them together despite his busy schedule of on-the-spot guidance and made up their mind to carry out his instructions without fail.

Warm Love for People

A few years later, our agricultural colleges began to teach the science of water control.

The textbook of this new science made according to the far-sighted plan of the great

leader was not a mere technical book on agricultural science. Each page of it carried the warm love of the fatherly leader who devoted his all to the welfare of our people.

He had planned to solve the water problem fully after the completion of irrigation and worked for its solution.

In August 1962 he had a consultation with irrigation workers of North Hwanghae Province.

Some said that precedence should be given to mechanization in the rural technical revolution.

At the consultation he stated that the rural technical revolution should be carried out in the order of irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization and went on: The reality proves clearly that the policy of giving precedence to irrigation is correct and it was quite right that we did so. Tractors are useless, no matter how many, when land dries up and cracks. Only when we give priority to irrigation, such other tasks of the technical revolution as mechanization, electrification and chemicalization can be carried out successfully. Former colonial countries should give precedence to irrigation because it can be done with weak foundations of industry.

According to his original policy one thousand and hundreds of man-made lakes and reservoirs appeared on our map and irrigation canals, long enough to go round the earth, were ramified over the country and farmlands were fed with life-giving water. Thus our country became the "land of irrigation" as the world people praise. Our agriculture was put on a stable foundation and became unaffected from drought and flood once and for all. Irrigation helped to promote electrification, mechanization and chemicalization at a higher speed. So agricultural scholars, technicians and teachers thought that the irrigation problem had been solved completely.

Just at that time the great leader instructed the agricultural scientists to write a textbook of the science of water control.

Once he visited a cooperative farm field in the busiest rice-transplanting season. He dipped his hand into the water of paddyfield and found that its temperature was lower than that needed for the growth of rice. Anxious about this, he went to the construction site of a reservoir, where he instructed to build the reservoir so as to supply the sun-warmed surface water first to feed farmlands with warm water.

One year he visited Lake Taesong. Tasting its water, he said that salty water was not good for rice growth and that they should pump into the lake pure water from the Taedong-gang River not on the tidal flow but after the ebb.

One hot summer day he found himself at a cooperative farm field in South Pyongan Province. Speaking to cooperative farmers about the temperature best for rice growth in summer, he said that the water temperature was good for rice growth when frogs jumped out of fields for coolness. He also taught them how to moderate too hot water.

True, the textbook of the science of water control is an outcome of his love for people, his ceaseless efforts made at the experimental plot in his residence and in the course of his long, long on-the-spot guidance tour.

The science of water control enabled irrigation completed in our country to display its great might.

Thanks to our perfect irrigation and scientific water-control systems and fine Juche farming method our country can reap bumper harvest every year and our people's life gets richer daily despite the agricultural-food crisis sweeping the globe.

Kwon Su Bok

New Life of Chonggye Plain

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"All our villages are rich and beautiful and we might well call each of them a fairyland."

The Chonggye Co-op Farm is situated southeast of the near city of Sariwon which is called the southern gate to the capital, Pyongyang.

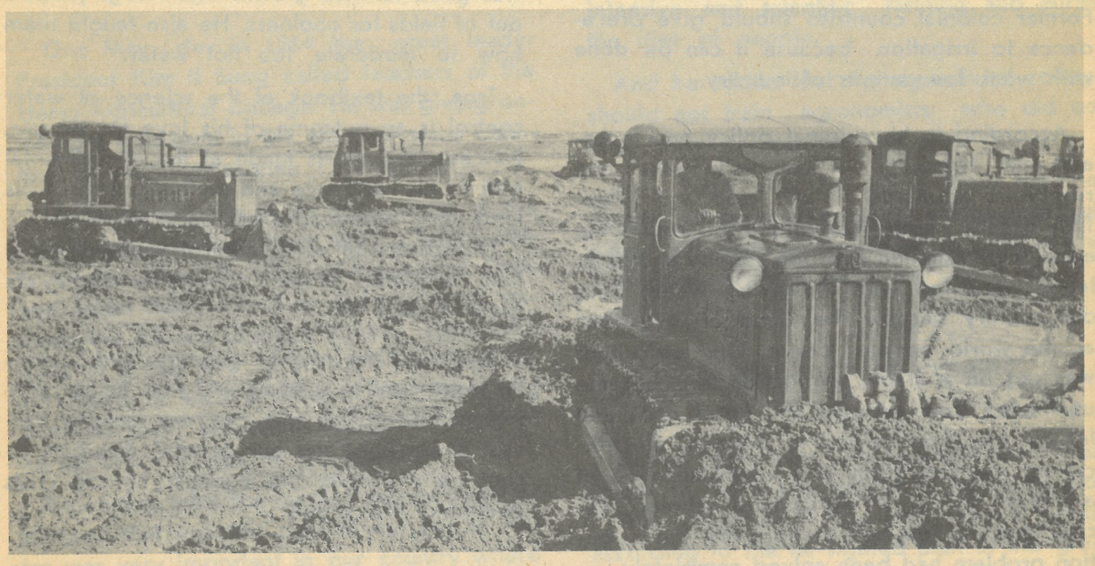
The straight paved roads of the village are lined with 2-3 storey neat houses. The village is surrounded by thriving orchards and its irrigated wide fields are linked across the Chaeryong River with the Namuri Plain of Chaeryong.

The village gives a wonderfully picturesque scenery of the modern socialist countryside.

The great leader visited the co-op farm on August 26, 1962, during his on-the-spot guidance in North Hwanghae Province.

The fatherly leader informally sat face to face with farmers to discuss their work. He kindly told them to diversify agriculture to raise crop output and cash income and improve their living standards quickly.

Fields are rezoned into standardized ones



In front of the house of culture



The farm bustled with creative activity to carry out his great plan for developing agriculture. Thanks to his concern, large numbers of tractors and lorries plus fertilizers and agricultural chemicals were sent to help them implement the task for the technical revolution set out in the rural theses.

Several hundred hectares of wild hills and mountains were turned into orchards and wide plains into fertile lands which yielded bumper crops annually.

Before liberation there had been over 300 households and only a few had draught animals. Farmers drudged pulling the plows but the sterile land made their sweats vain. Every year drought and flood caused crop failures. Their wish was farming with their own draught animals in their own land, without worries about water.

Their lifelong wish came true thanks to the deep care and solicitude of President Kim Il Sung. Now over 100 tractors and many lorries and over 400 trailing machines of various kinds are available. Sowing, weeding, threshing and all other work are done with the help of machines and chemicals.

People were under constant threat of drought and flood as there was introduced no irrigation before liberation. But after the Ojidon irrigation project was undertaken long ago, the crisscrossed canals ensure a stable farming.

The farmers' cultural and technical levels have also risen quickly. The farm has over 150 agronomists in charge of scientific farming. It gathers in bumper harvest every year: in 1960 the per-hectare yield was 2.5

tons for rice and 2 tons for maize. Last year the figures jumped to 7.5 tons and 7 tons respectively—a 3-fold and 3.5-fold increase.

Fruit growing is also successful. Last year over 2,000 tons were harvested and the vegetable, meat and egg production, too, increased as solid foundations were built for them.

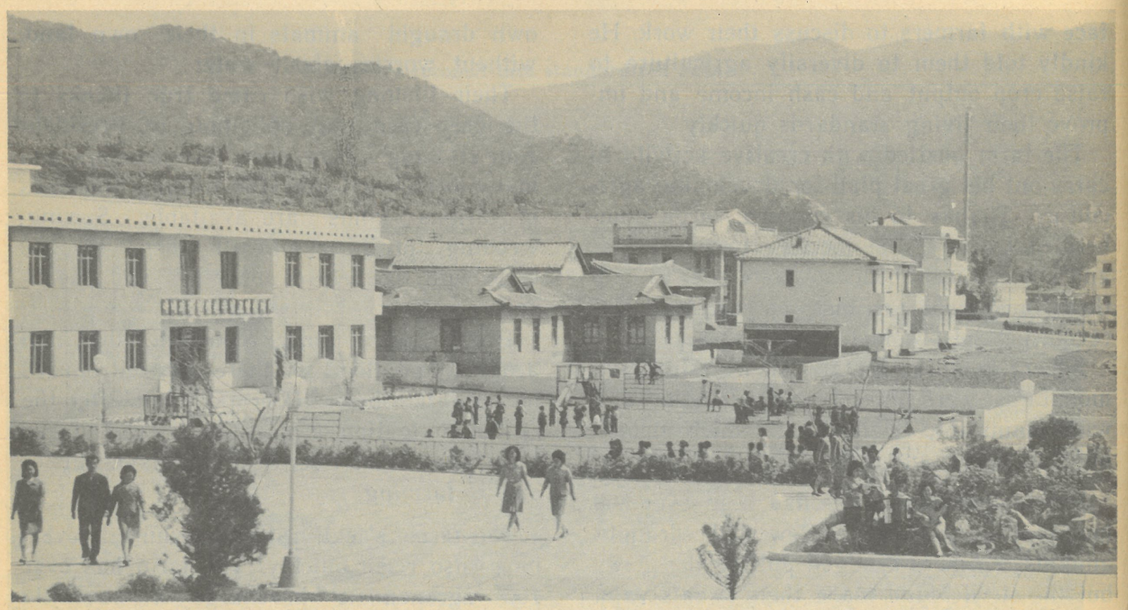
This spectacular success is a result of the vigorous technical revolution in the countryside and the successful application of the Juche farming methods.

The rapid increase of grain output and diversified agriculture resulted in raising the farmers' shares annually: last year the average per-household share of cereals and cash income grew 3.5 times and 5.4 times as compared with 1960—every family received an average of over 7 tons of cereals and over 3,000 *won*.

The Chonggye-ri people are enjoying a good cultured life like townsfolks. A new age has come to the cooperative fields where farming is mechanized and chemicals are applied. The material and technical foundations of farming were solidified in accordance with the rural theses. They say, "All is like a dream. Our village is a people's paradise, nice to work and live in."

Li Jong Ho

Part of the Chonggye village



Sure Guarantee of Agricultural Chemicalization

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"...chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and different kinds of chemical means suitable for our soil and crops should be produced in greater quantities and supplied to the countryside."**

The great leader defined it as one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980s to produce 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers. This is a magnificent goal.

Our production capacity of chemical fertilizers in 1970 was 1.5 million tons.

Our country has enough material and technical foundations for turning out 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers.

Our independent national economy has tremendous potentialities, and our country is blessed with abundant natural wealth and unlimited scientific and technological resources.

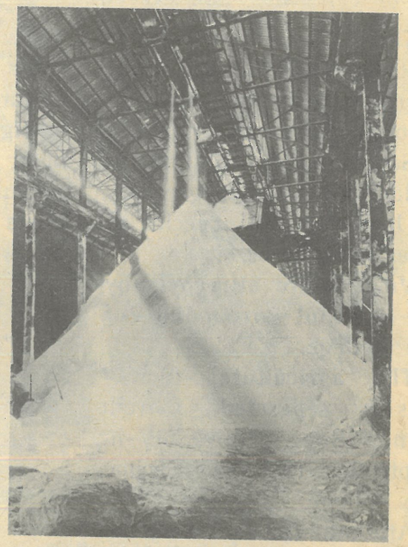
During the Six-Year Plan (1971-76), the existing chemical fertilizer factories were reinforced and perfected and many new ones including a modern, large urea fertilizer factory were built.

In particular, many apatite mines were opened and phosphate fertilizer factories were built in large numbers and we came to produce another one million-odd tons of phosphate fertilizer with domestic raw materials in the first two years of the Six-Year Plan.

We hit the Six-Year Plan target of 3 million tons of chemical fertilizers ahead of time in 1975 and improved the qualitative composition of chemical fertilizers considerably.

That year our country already surpassed the leading countries in the application of chemical fertilizers. In 1977 we applied 1.3 tons of chemical fertilizer to each hectare of paddy-fields and 1.2 tons to each hectare of non-paddy fields.

In 1979 we applied 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizer to each hectare of fields, weeded 97 per cent of the total rice fields by the chemical method, and produced 9 million tons of grain.



Fertilizer cascades

Our output of chemical fertilizers will reach 5 million tons in 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, and we will produce different kinds of chemical fertilizers suitable for our soil and crops and greatly increase the production of microelement fertilizers.

While modernizing the existing chemical fertilizer factories and increasing their production capacity, we are building production centres of phosphate fertilizer and creating potash fertilizer industry using domestic resources.

The 7 million-ton goal of chemical fertilizer is fully attainable under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Seven million tons of chemical fertilizers will enable us to hit the 15 million-ton target of grain.

Chon Gi Son

Wonsan Agricultural College

There is an agricultural college near Wonsan, a modern port city and pleasure resort on our east coast.

School buildings stand in order in the thick greenery of hundreds of species of trees and herbs.

Visitors are attracted by the beautiful surroundings of the college.

The agricultural faculty was separated from Kim Il Sung University in September 1948 and became the college.

At that time it was the only agricultural college in our country, although each province has one today.

After liberation there were many difficulties in the way of our people in building a new society. The greatest of them was the lack of technical personnel.

Before liberation there was no agricultural college but a few agricultural schools in our country as a result of the Japanese imperialist policy for keeping our nation ignorant. Therefore agro-technicians could be counted on the fingers of both hands.

After liberation the agrarian reform was carried out first in our country and the state took a number of measures to develop rapidly agriculture and thus opened up a highroad to the development of agriculture. But because of lack of agronomists things did not go as we wished.

The training of agro-technicians was imperative.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung attached great importance to training our own cadres, established the first university in our country in October 1946 even in

Students conducting experiment for seed production



the difficult conditions and had various colleges set up in September 1948.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Wonsan Agricultural College is the first agro-technological college of the people in the history of our country, and as such, it has a very important and honourable mission."

He visited this college on November 11, 1948. Addressing the teaching staff and students of the college, he said that the college should play a great role in feeding people on rice and meat soup and clothing them in silk and taught how to train able agro-technicians prepared theoretically and practically.

Under the loving care of the fatherly leader, the college rapidly developed into a mother college training agro-technicians in different domains.

At its inception the college had only several faculties and chairs and a student body of over 700.

Today it has many faculties including the agronomical, agro-chemical and farm mechanization faculties and scores of chairs and courses and an enrollment of thousands of students. And many officials throughout the country including Kangwon Province are taking the correspondence course of this college.



Book knowledge is deepened through practice

Besides the modern school buildings with a floor space of over 40,000 square metres, the college has combined practice farm, automated greenhouse and experimental and practice plots.

It has also many tractors, trucks, farm machines and machine tools.

It has its own publishing house and print shop and a library of more than 100,000 volumes.

The college is provided with everything for students to acquire Juche farming techniques and methods suitable to the soil and climate of our country.

The college has already turned out 15,000 or more graduates.

Many of them distinguished themselves in the count-

ry's agricultural development as scientists or technicians.

In the past the college carried out over 170 research tasks of importance for the development of our agriculture and introduced their results into production.

The production system of new varieties and seeds of some crops perfected and scores of its research results made a great contribution to the development of our agriculture.

Teachers and students of the college greatly helped to accelerate comprehensive farm mechanization and chemicalization by making rice-transplanter, rice-seedling puller, rice harvester and other highly-efficient farm machines and new agricultural chemicals.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader the college is splendidly discharging its duty as a dependable training centre of agro-technicians and as an institution of learning of Juche agricultural science.

Kwon Sung Rok

Meteorology is a main subject of students



Development of Juche Agriculture

We introduce here part of the article "Development of Juche Agriculture" written by Professor Takashima Nagayoshi of Ibaragi University, Japan, who visited our country in 1979.

Grand Irrigation System

Irrigation Networks Spread All over the Country

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is mightily promoting the development of the socialist countryside through the working-class leadership, the assistance of industry and the support of towns and through the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The basic tasks of the rural technical revolution are irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization. Irrigation and electrification were completed and mechanization and chemicalization are progressing dynamically.

As for irrigation, all visitors to this country marvel at great achievements in irrigation construction and praise it as a "land of irrigation."

Out of the total arable land of 2 million hectares, 700,000 hectares of paddy fields and 400,000 hectares of non-paddy fields are fully irrigated and the DPRK is the highest in the world in the rate of the irrigated area in the total cultivated land. Irrigation canals, ramified over the country, are long enough to go around the earth.

Irrigation was completed mainly during the Five-Year Plan marked by the Chollima speed. In the construction of socialist agriculture in this plan period precedence was given to irrigation over other tasks of the rural technical revolution in order to supply food to the population in safety.

The improvement project of the Potong River in Pyongyang, once known as a "cursed river," marked the start of the grand nature-remaking work in the DPRK.

In the days of Japanese imperialist rule the project had not been finished in a decade. But after liberation President Kim Il Sung broke ground for it and under his guidance it was completed only in 55 days. As a result, today the flood-tormented slum quarters of yesterday called "Tosongrang" have turned into a modern street lined with tall apartment houses, into a beautiful pleasure park pranked with water and trees.

There are more than 1,500 reservoirs for irrigation, big and small, in the country. There are the Amnok-gang Irrigation System for 100,000 hectares of fields, the Kiyang Irrigation System for over 51,000 hectares, the Pyongnam Irrigation System for more than 100,000 hectares, and the Ojidon, Singye and Yonbaek Irrigation Systems in the leading rice-producing west coastal area. Lake Unpa, the

biggest man-made reservoir in the DPRK, was built in a short time.

I saw three of these reservoirs last year and this year. The Taesong Reservoir was filled with water pumped up from rivers. Water was led into Lake Yonpung through tunnels in mountains. Lake Sohung was a valley stream stopped by a dam. I was amazed at their size.

Future Task for Irrigation

As is clear from the above-mentioned three reservoirs, the reservoirs and irrigation facilities of the DPRK are not only big in their size but built in various ways according to terrain. And they are interlinked with each other so that they can feed each other in the dry season. After irrigation water is used cyclically. The DPRK's irrigation technique is very high in the world.

Man-made reservoirs are used for various purposes in the DPRK. Water is used not only for irrigation but also for power generation and fish breeding and for industrial water and service water in urban and rural communities. There are rest homes and camps for working people and students on the reservoirs.

Untoward changes came over the weather in these years. President Kim Il Sung foresaw this and took measures to beat off the effects of abnormal weather. One of such measures was to use ground water for irrigation and increase agricultural production. All farms in the country dug well and drove pipes to obtain ground water.

There was little rain in the DPRK from the autumn of 1977 to early July 1978.

In the past the peasants used to suffer greatly from such a dry weather. But the DPRK reaped a rich harvest in 1978, the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

This rich harvest in the DPRK is, of course, due to the efforts of agricultural workers and urban working people to beat off the drought rare in history and also to irrigation already completed in this country.

Self-sufficiency in food essential to their life is the basic position of the people in the DPRK.

The DPRK has now become a model "land of irrigation" for the world in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

"Rice Is Socialism"

There are many paddy fields in south Korea, while the north is mountainous. Before liberation there were only 300,000-400,000 hectares of rain-dependent paddy fields in the north which could never produce rice enough to feed ten million and millions of people there.

Even rice produced in small quantities was mostly exploited by the feudal landlords or taken away to Japan by the colonial plunderers. So the peasants in the north lived mainly on millet, barnyard millet and broomcorn millet before liberation and could not even eat their fill of them.

But now there are 700,000 hectares of paddy fields in the DPRK or nearly twice the pre-liberation figure. This is a marvelous expansion.

These paddy fields are fully irrigated; the number of tractors for every 100 hectares of cultivated land is 6 in plain areas and 5 in intermediate and mountain areas (7 in plain areas and 6 in intermediate and mountain areas in 1979—ed.); the application of chemical fertilizers has reached the world level.

As for saving of rice and other food grains, it is well known that the peasants are saving surplus food grain for the south Korean people after the country's reunification, and a movement is said to be going on apace to build more granaries at all cooperative farms throughout the country to store more food grain in reserve to provide against the abnormal weather.

Before liberation the people in the north could not even eat millet to fullness. But now they eat rice each meal to their hearts' content, which was their age-old desire, and have food surplus. No one even thought of this 40 years ago (under Japanese imperialist colonial rule—ed.).

There is the famous slogan "Rice is socialism" put forward by President Kim Il Sung in the DPRK. I saw the slogan on the dam of the Taesong Reservoir which impressed me deeply.

Industry cannot turn out farm produce in stead of agriculture.

Agriculture is much affected by nature and there persist old production relations for long in it. So its development is slower than industrial growth. Therefore, in order to develop agriculture under socialism industry must support agriculture.

Lag of agriculture not only greatly hinders industrial development but also compels a country to import food and keeps it from maintaining independence in the end.

On April 17, 1978, President Kim Il Sung received us. On the occasion he said to us full of confidence:

If it is not self-sufficient in food, a country has to import food from other country and bow its head before the latter. Such a country inevitably loses independence and depends on a country supplying it with food.

As all visitors are moved to admiration, the DPRK buys rice from farmers for 60 *chon* per kilogramme and supplies it to consumers, factory and office workers, for 8 *chon*.

Needless to say, the state makes up the balance.

This proves most eloquently that rice is socialism.

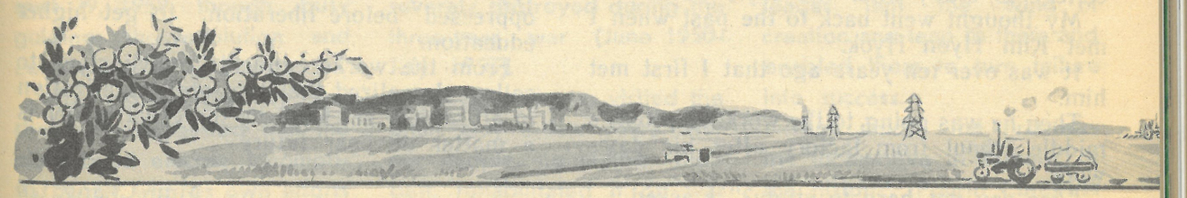
Brilliant Development of Socialist Agriculture

Proceeding from the principle "Agriculture is the mainstay of the state" and "Rice is socialism" as President Kim Il Sung said, the DPRK has directed great efforts to agricultural development, as well as industrial growth, for the overall victory of the socialist revolution and the building of a communist society, with the result that agricultural production registered a wonderful growth.

In 1977 the DPRK produced 8.5 million tons of grain or 4.5 times its total grain output just after liberation. Japan has a population 7-8 times larger and cultivated lands nearly thrice larger than the DPRK. But her total grain output is 12-13 million tons which are only 40 per cent greater than the DPRK's. This shows clearly that the DPRK's grain output is very high.

The grain production goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan whose fulfilment started last year is 10 million tons. There is no doubt that the goal will be attained ahead of time in view of the DPRK's growth rate hitherto known. Then the DPRK will be a leading socialist country in the world. The undisputed superiority of socialist agriculture is fully displayed in the DPRK.

1979



ESSAY

From Factory to College

Shortly ago I visited Chongjin, an industrial city in the northern part of our country.

It was towards the evening. When I was passing the front gate of the Chongjin Steel Plant I came across a group of workers going somewhere.

Among them was my old acquaintance Kim Hyon Hyok in his fifties, a worker at the screening shop of the plant, and other acquaintances.

I greeted them and said: "Your day seems to have been over. Where are you going now?"

"To study. We go from factory to college, I should say," boasted Kim Hyon Hyok.

They were all worker-students of the Pohang Industrial College a little away from the plant.

Our workers study at college and other schools while on the job. Though, his words "from factory to college" made me think of many things.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The study-while-working educational system, along with the regular educational system, provides an opportunity of learning to all our people and makes it possible to give continuous schooling to all people while energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction."

It is common knowledge that workers come home from factory after the day's work. But under the study-while-working free educational system established by the great leader. along with the regular educational system today our workers go from factory to college to study after the day's work.

My thought went back to the past when I met Kim Hyon Hyok.

It was over ten years ago that I first met him.

Then he was going to the working people's middle school from factory after his day's work.

"Are you not hard to study?" I asked.

"It is a little difficult. But I am happy to learn."

He was right. Before liberation he wanted to go to school. But it was a mere daydream.

It was at the national machine fair held in Pyongyang a few years ago that I met him the second time. He came there with a machine invented by him which was of great importance in production.

With a smile he said to me struck with admiration:

"I owe this success to education. In the past little did I dream of making such a machine."

At the fair I saw new looks of a man growing into an independent and creative being in the course of acquiring knowledge and technique through education.

At that time he graduated from the factory higher technical school and was working as an assistant engineer.

But now he was attending college.

I felt deeply grateful to the great leader and the glorious Party that are striving to make all our people highly-cultured, powerful beings. Under their loving care he, once illiterate, has become a college student.

This is not confined to him alone.

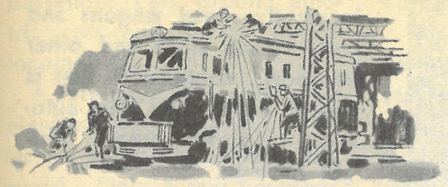
There are more than 600 worker-students at the Pohang Industrial College mainly for the employees of the Chongjin Steel Plant.

Many working people study at study-while-working higher educational establishments set up in different parts of the country.

The study-while-working educational system enables even workers, who were denied opportunity of learning and exploited and oppressed before liberation, to get higher education.

From the worker-students' quick steps to college I realized that the intellectualization of all society set forth by the great leader is a matter of near future.

Mun Chang Un



After Production of First Electric Locomotive "Red Flag"

The Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant in the capital city of Pyongyang plays a great role in developing our railway transport.

It is a proud creation of our independent industry built under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader set forth the policy of electrifying the railways of the country, instructed to turn this plant into a rolling stock production centre in our country and gave wise guidance in this work.

He visited the plant on August 29, 1959 though busy guiding the revolution and construction.

After inspecting newly built shops, he suggested that the plant build electric locomotive boldly with its own efforts and spoke about technical features of the locomotive it should make.

That time the situation of the plant was very difficult. First of all, the plant had no material and technical means with which to make locomotive. Like other industries our railway transport machine industry was backward before liberation. At the time the plant was called the Pyongyang Railway Factory, had only a few belt-driven lathes and outdated hand tools and repaired five passenger cars or steam engines a year. It was severely destroyed during the three-year war (June 1950-July 1953).

The great leader visited the plant only a few years after our people, tightening their belt, rehabilitated it on war debris and began production.

So it was not an easy job to make electric locomotive.

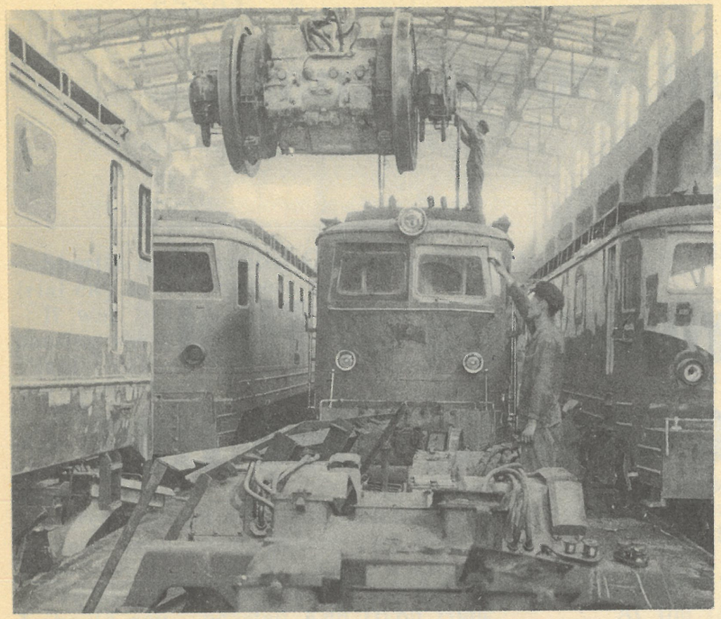
Workers and technicians of the plant made a firm resolution to carry out his instructions without fail and began to build electric locomotive with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

They made an accessory or part after several or tens of failures.

In fact they made everything from scratch.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance implanted in their minds by the great leader lent the wing of creation and leap to them and enabled them to turn failure into success.

They made the first elctric locomotive in honour of the historic Fourth Congress



Part of the assembly shop

of our Party in September 1961.

Our people were greatly excited with joy at the whistle of the first electric locomotive of our country with a short history of industry.

The great leader, informed of their success, visited the plant again on August 30, 1961.

He highly praised workers and technicians of the plant, saying that the building of electric locomotive in our country was tantamount to the capture of a high peak in the technical revolution proposed by the Party. And he named the locomotive "Red Flag", saying that the red flag was the revolutionary banner to our people.

This is the story of 20 years ago.

After that the plant developed rapidly into a powerful rolling stock factory producing electric locomotives in assembly line. Electric locomotives were mass-produced in our country and railway electrification went on apace.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We should continue to press ahead with railway electrification and complete it in the next few years; we should produce more electric locomotives and wagons and build rolling stock and other transport equipment that is heavy, high-speed and automatic so as to increase freight haulage."

Under his wise guidance our trunk and branch railway lines are almost electrified now and rolling stock and other transport equipment are steadily modernized to fully meet the huge demand of the national economy for transport.

In our country today 87.5 per cent of railway haulage is electrified and a unified system of haulage by electric locomotives has been established in major railway sections including branch lines and sidings.

The plant rapidly developed along the line of the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

It has now turned into a powerful comprehensive centre perfect in its structure and producing rolling stocks with large and automatic machines and equipment. With scores of shops and competent technical personnel it turns out highly-efficient machines and equipment needed for railway transport.

Though it was a repair shop of passenger cars and steam engines before liberation, the plant today produces not only 4- and 6-axle electric locomotives but up-to-date 8-axle electric locomotives, passenger cars, ground electric cars and various diesel locomotives.

A foreigner who visited this plant admired it, saying: "This factory can be boasted to the world. Only a few countries can produce electric locomotives today. But this plant produces fine electric locomotives, which demonstrates that the railway industry of Korea is at a high level."

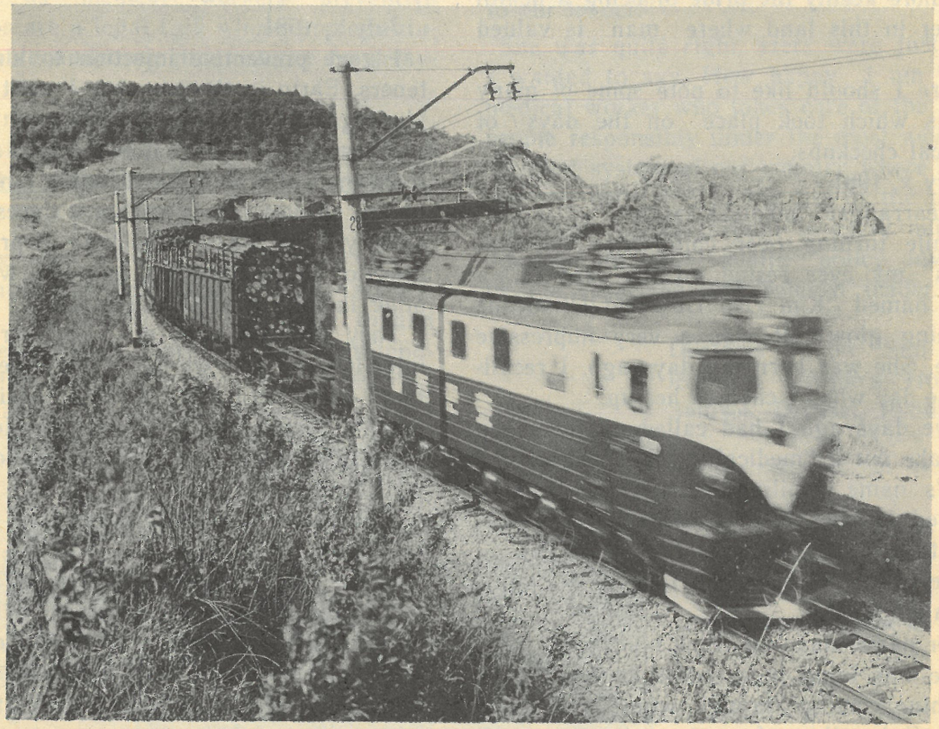
The plant shows the modernization of our railway equipment.

The plant was honoured with "Order of Kim Il Sung" for its distinguished services.

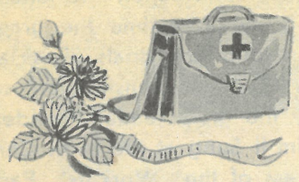
This big, modern rolling stock production centre resting on the strong foundation of our independent national economy will make a great contribution to attaining ahead of time the grand ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction set by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980.

Kang Ho Ju

Much more freights are carried to the sites of socialist construction



NOTE



On the Days of Medical Checkup

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In our system, nothing is more precious than the people. We should develop our public health services to protect the lives of the people and further promote the health of the working people."

Our people receive medical checkup from their birth to death. This is a tremendous benefit enjoyed by our people.

Whenever I see the happy faces of our working people full of vigour and ardour I feel more keenly the pride of being a health worker in this land where man is valued most.

Here I should like to note some of many events which took place on the days of medical checkups.

July x, 1981.

I rearranged "medical cards".

While turning over children's "medical cards" my eyes rested on the card of a baby named "Kim No Ul" (No Ul means morning glow). It was a very impressive name. She was born ten days ago. I recalled the day when I checked her up.

Five days ago I had called on this baby to make out a "medical card". I asked the baby's name. Smiling shyly the mother showed me her birth certificate which she said to have received yesterday.

The moment I opened it I found her name "Kim No Ul".

Her name made me think much.

She was lying in a cradle, basked in the sunshine coming through window. Hearing her soft breathing I wrote down her name in the card.

"Doctress, now my darling is going to have a medical card, isn't she?" said the mother. I said proudly yet calmly:

"Yes. In our country everyone should have a 'health card' within five days after he or she was born. It can be said a certificate of guaranteeing a long life in good health."

Every day I treat the "health cards" which the children in this land have as soon as they are born. But it seems I feel more keenly the great meaning in it tonight.

July x, 1981.

I gave preventive injection to kindergarteners. Early in the morning I went to the kindergarten with a medical bag.

No sooner had I entered the entrance than the children came running and clung to my sleeves. Their sunburnt faces looked healthy. They asked what kind of preventive injection they should get and vied with each other in rolling up their sleeves.

They have mostly got only preventive injection. So the words "preventive injection" have naturally become their head words. Seeing the letters "measles" and "whooping cough" written on injection cards a girl asked:

"What does measles mean? Do we have the injection?"

It was the question put by an innocent girl. But I couldn't overlook it. In the evening I asked my daughter, 15 years old, who was doing her home task what measles was. She failed to answer. But I didn't reproach her for it.

It is too natural that our rising generation cannot understand its meaning today: the cursed epidemic which spelled misfortunes and calamities upon our people before the country's liberation has disappeared in the era of the Workers' Party. Indeed, there is no happier people than ours who live under the care of the great father of people President Kim Il Sung.

July x, 1981.

I just returned from a call on a young farmer who was omitted from medical checkup. I had visited him two times, but failed to meet him.

The moment I saw him I was nearly shouting for joy.

"I'm quite healthy, as you see. You should not have come today, I think," said he. He was sorry for being late on a business.

I told him:

"For us medical workers preventive checkups are a legal task whose implementation should under no circumstance be delayed."

Returning home I said to myself:

Only in our country where man is valued most is it possible to put forth medical checkup as a legal task.

July x, 1981.

I went to the field in search of farmers. On the way home I met an old woman surnamed Kim, 97 years old, who was tending kidney bean in front of the creche.

In spite of her great age she tends without pay the garden of the creche with devotion as usual. So she is respected and beloved by villagers.

I asked her to enter the room for general checkup.

But what happened? Her eyes were wet with tears.

"Why are you weeping, great-grandma?" asked her great-grandson who came running from the creche and threw himself into her bosom.

"Pardon me for my flippancy. I have no more desire if I die now. But you have come to check me up again. How grateful I am...." said she.

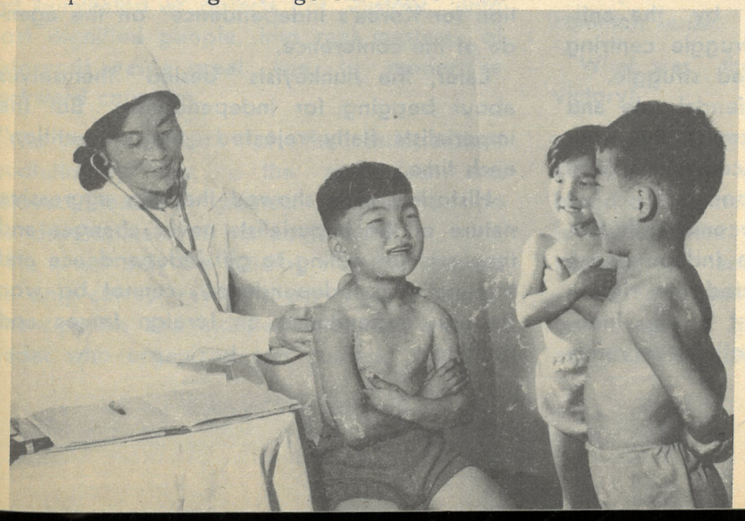
I could read her mind.

"Before liberation I could not afford a dose of medicine for the dying children. I lamented my bitter fate, clutching my heart. But the times are so good now that people live long in good health. All this we owe to our leader."

She was quite right. Hers were just what I wanted to say. How happy I am too, a medical worker who takes care of the life of people responsibly under the most advanced socialist system of our country where everything is dedicated to the life of the people.

I firmly pledge myself to carry out with devotion the great health policy advanced by the respected and beloved leader.

Doctress Chon Sun Nyo,
Rosan-ri People's Hospital,
Samsok District, Pyongyang



Children are checked up

Respected and Beloved President Kim Il Sung Is Great Leader Who Crowned Anti-Japanese War with Victory under the Banner of Independence

The anti-Japanese war was the first anti-imperialist revolutionary war in history fought under the revolutionary banner of independence and a great revolutionary war won under that same banner.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"The anti-Japanese armed struggle hardened the conviction of the Korean Communists that one was the master of one's own destiny and that one also had the ability to shape one's own destiny."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 201.)

Fighting under the banner of independence is the only correct revolutionary road. When one does so one is sure to win brilliant victory in any revolutionary struggle. On the contrary, when one falls into flunkeyism without independence one cannot escape trying ordeals and setbacks.

The philosophical theory of the great Juche idea teaches this; and this is a historic lesson taught and a truth confirmed by the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It was due to the corrupt feudal rule and the traitorous acts of the flunkeyists that our people were robbed of their country in 1910 and suffered from lost nationhood.

When the country was overcome with sorrow many people rose in the independence movement. Some people started the righteous volunteer army movement or the independence army movement; others fervently called for national independence, bemoaning themselves deeply over lost nationhood; and intellectuals conducted a patriotic cultural movement. There were movements of workers and peasants in the 1920s.

But all these movements failed to bear fruits and suffered bitter setbacks. The main reason was that the movements were not guided by an outstanding leader under the banner of independence. The "leaders" of the early communist movement and the nationalist movement remained divorced from the masses, makers of the revolution, and were engrossed in factional strife and empty talk, dreaming of attaining independence with the help of foreign forces.

They made petition for independence. They sent a representative to the "Paris Peace Conference" held by the imperialists in May 1919 to beg for Korea's independence. But the great powers did not even put the "petition for Korea's independence" on the agenda of the conference.

Later, the flunkeyists busied themselves about begging for independence. But the imperialists flatly rejected their "petition" each time.

Historical facts showed that the aggressive nature of the imperialists never changes and they are not willing to gift independence and that national independence cannot be won through dependence on foreign forces and petition.

But our people did not know how to fight along which road to save the country and nation at the crossroads of life or death.

This was also the case with the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples under colonial yoke.

Just at that time the great leader President Kim Il Sung held aloft the banner of independence. He scientifically analyzed and reviewed the experience and lessons of the preceding national-liberation movement and taught that Korea's independence should be won by Koreans themselves. This represented the only correct revolutionary road.

He fathered the immortal Juche idea and, basing himself on it, defined the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and formulated independent revolutionary lines and policies such as the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, the line of anti-Japanese national united front and the policy of founding a party.

His independent revolutionary line was the only correct line to save the country and people from lost nationhood brought about by the flunkeyist-quislings; it was a unique line to achieve national liberation by the Korean people themselves, the internal revolutionary forces.

It was also a revolutionary line to make all exploited classes, who had been oppressed and humiliated as objects of history, into most dignified people, into real masters of history; it was a great line to modernize backward countries.

The presentation of the independent revolutionary line is the respected and beloved leader's greatest contribution to the development of human thought.

He is not only the guiding star that showed the only correct revolutionary road to human emancipation and independence but a great leader who organized and guided the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory under the banner of independence.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was the most arduous revolutionary war in history.

The Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army fought a formidable enemy, the Japanese imperialist aggressors who bragged of their "invincible imperial army."

The Japanese imperialists made light of the Guerrilla Army as "one grain of millet in the vast blue sea."

But they lost every battle against the Guerrilla Army and suffered a disgraceful defeat.

To cite for example the battle for the defence of the Xiaowangqing guerrilla base fought between late 1933 and early 1934, the initial period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors encircled and attacked the guerrilla base with "crack units" over 5,000 strong—infantry, cavalry, artillery, air force, etc.—in late 1933 to destroy the base.

But they lost many effectives and suffered an irretrievable defeat.

More than 50 anti-Japanese guerrillas took part in this battle. They worsted the enemy force outnumbering them 100 times in this battle.

People can never imagine this victory by common sense.

What was the secret of this brilliant victory?

It was the great leader's military thought of self-defence and original guerrilla tactics based on his immortal Juche idea which were totally different from conventional military strategy and tactics.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a heroic epic of great victory of his protean and flexible guerrilla tactics which drove the

enemy forces outnumbering the guerrillas scores or hundreds of times into pits of death.

In the mid-1930s the Japanese imperialist aggressors covered the whole country with military and police forces—several divisions and over 3,000 police stations and others—and set up a police substation at a distance of 4 or 2 kilometres along the borderline and believed that they would be secure.

But the frontier defences which they bragged of as "impregnable" fell to pieces like a house of cards on account of the great leader's superb guerrilla tactics which accorded with the specific conditions of our country and the situation created; Pochonbo, a point of military importance, which even an ant had been said to be unable to approach, was reduced to ashes overnight; the enemy's "impregnable" strongholds were blown up one after another.

That was why the enemy lamented: "The communist troops' strategy and tactics would make even the gods weep. They fight with 'tactics' to be found in none of the books on strategy and tactics."

The wolfish Japanese militarists had fought many wars including the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War and the Manchurian Incident and had a two million-strong standing army, the third largest army in the world, and bragged of their aggressor army equipped with up-to-date means of war and military technique as an "invincible imperial army." But the myth of their "might" was exploded by the guerrilla tactics of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and they suffered a disgraceful defeat.

Another secret of the brilliant victory in the hard anti-Japanese armed struggle was the great leader's Juche idea and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The guerrillas had only a few rifles when they started the armed struggle.

But as they knew well that they should and could hew out their destiny by themselves they could fight, securing everything they needed—arms, ammunitions, food, clothes—for themselves in the hard conditions without state and regular-army support.

They fought through a sea of flames in the raging snowstorm for 15 long years, crossing and recrossing steep peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san and sleeping in thick forests without eating and clothing properly.

This was possible because they valued human independence above physical life and regarded it as their greatest honour to fight for the people's freedom and liberation rather than to live under foreign yoke.

Because they were equipped with such an independent revolutionary spirit, they, soldiers true to the great leader, could fight to the end breaking through all trying ordeals and difficulties, win brilliant victory in the anti-Japanese war and greet the new morn of national liberation.

The whole course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle marked by heroic struggle and brilliant victory clearly showed that invincible are the people out in the just struggle for national liberation and independence and for human independence and dignity under the revolutionary banner of independence unfurled by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The pioneering of the independent cause with a tremendous vitality is the greatest world-historic exploit of the respected and beloved leader.

The flag of independence is now flying all over the world.

The world revolutionary people are moving ahead along the road of independence.

It is the firm resolution and iron will of our people to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader under the banner of independence.

O Sun Gi

Triumph in Fusong

In August 1936, 45 years ago, the great leader General Kim Il Sung got the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to wipe out the enemy in the Fusong county seat.

He said:

"We should make strenuous efforts to establish new guerrilla bases as soon as possible in the border areas along the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers."

After the Donggang Meeting the great leader organized many battles to seize important places near the Amnok-gang River and create favourable conditions for establishing the Mt. Paekdu-san base, the guerrilla base of a new type.

Battle in the Fusong county seat was the largest of them.

The great leader led into this battle the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units who were coerced by the enemy's "punitive operations" to inspire them with faith in victory and get them to take an active part in the anti-Japanese united front.

The Fusong county seat was the largest one around Mt. Paekdu-san with a population of about 30,000: it was a military strongpoint of the enemy with a large concentration of forces—Japanese imperialist Kwantung Army and puppet Manchukuo Army, police force, cavalry and guerrilla-search party. The town was guarded by heavy and light machine guns and mortars and surrounded by strong walls with over ten batteries.

It was a centre of the enemy's "punitive operations" against the KPRA.

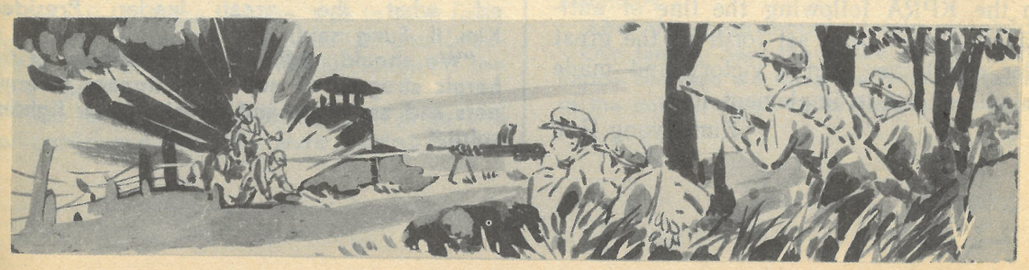
The great leader organized the battle in the county seat with the aim of creating favourable conditions for establishing the Mt. Paekdu-san base and further strengthening the united front with the Chinese units by crushing the enemy there.

This battle was fought under his command.

To create favourable conditions for the battle he first got a group of his men to attack Songshuzhen near the county seat to divert the enemy's attention. Then he assembled some force of the KPRA 7th and 8th regiments, the main force in the battle, and the Chinese units in a valley southeast of the town.

At his combat order units encircled the town secretly and attacked it all at once. A KPRA unit took the eastern hill in a flash and dashed into the battery of the small south gate. The great leader commanded the battle near the small south gate where the battle was fiercest.

Our army went quite near the enemy position and concentrated fire upon the enemy. In spite of heavy losses the enemy offered



a stiff resistance, firing mortars and heavy machine guns.

Daylight came amid hot battle. The great leader withdrew the units to the eastern hill in order to lure the enemies out of the town and crush them.

Tricked by his decoy tactics, the enemies all came out of the town and pursued our army to surround it.

The great leader ordered some force to defend the battery on the eastern hill and the main force to quickly move to the hills north and south of the battery and encircle the enemy. Thus the enemies became a rat in a trap. They mobilized planes to bomb the attackers. But they only suffered heavy losses. Exhausted, they could not attempt to attack any more and only waited for reinforcements from other counties.

Without losing chance the great leader ordered counterattack to all units.

Amid the bugle call of attack and hurrah the KPRA men dashed into the enemy position like surging waves. Encouraged by the heroically fighting KPRA men the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units struggled bravely. Thus, the enemies were annihilated. The battle ended in victory for the KPRA.

The brilliant victory at the Fusong county seat convincingly demonstrated again the great vitality of the ever-victorious original military art of the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung and the invincibility of the KPRA.

The victorious battle was of great significance in creating favourable conditions for establishing the Mt. Paekdu-san base and for advancing into the border areas and in strengthening the united front with the Chinese units.

Through the battle the Chinese units were firmly convinced that only when they united with the KPRA following the line of anti-Japanese united front set forth by the great leader could they win a victory and made energetic efforts to implement it.

Kim Ryong Guk

Before a Picture

One day of July I returned home from work. Every day I was greeted by my youngest daughter who would run out and throw herself into my arms. But she was not to be seen that evening.

What happened? I thought and entered the room. There I found my two daughters absorbed in seeing pictures, turning over the leaves of an album.

I joined them, looking back upon my past life.

My eyes were attracted by a picture. It was a picture of the Chongbong Camp which left deepest impressions on my mind.

I had it taken before tree trunks carrying slogans while listening the explanation of a guide during my visit to the Chongbong Camp, one of the revolutionary battle sites in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Before the picture I was lost in deep thought, recalling to my mind the unforgettable day.

One spring day, over ten years ago, I was walking slowly the thick forest of the Chongbong Camp, when I felt my heart warming up at the thought of the anti-Japanese fighters.

With swelling heart, I looked all around the forest, when I found barked old tree trunks bearing slogans here and there. They read: "Long live the victory in the great anti-Japanese war!" "Korean youth, come out quickly and join actively in the anti-Japanese war!" and "All labouring people, rise up, unite and fight for freedom and liberation!" fight for freedom and liberation!"

What a great meaning they have!

Struck with admiration at them I remembered what the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We should follow the examples of the heroic struggle of our revolutionary forerunners and assimilate and develop their fighting spirit."

Watching the tree trunks carrying the slogans on the spot bearing the immortal footmarks, I visualized the anti-Japanese fighters who had advanced into the fatherland under the command of great General Kim Il Sung in May 1939 and wrote the slogans word by word on the big tree trunks.

The trees were standing firm as an eyewitness of history in spite of the rigors of snow and frost, which moved me deeply.

The vast dense forest of Chongbong was swaying endlessly as if to tell and develop the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters in those days.

I pondered deeply:

The members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army badly missed the fatherland. So they advanced into the fatherland at a breath, pushing their way through the raging snowstorm and fire and the forests of enemy bayonets and waging a bloody war.

But the fatherland was trembling in wrath and indignation under the military rule of Japanese imperialism.

That was why they wrote down on the tree trunks the revolutionary slogans with the spirit of loving the country and people in reflection of the desire of our people to live happily generation after generation in this land free from exploitation and oppression; and they inscribed on the trees with the burning hearts their determination to liberate the country at any cost.

The slogans aroused the people to the anti-Japanese struggle to revenge themselves upon the Japanese imperialists, the sworn enemy, and declared the downfall of Japanese imperialism.

They reflected the firm faith of the anti-Japanese fighters that Japanese imperialism would fall and the great anti-Japanese war surely win. For this reason they instilled the hope of national liberation into the hearts of the people who were groaning in darkness and served as the banner of their struggle. And for this reason they firmly grip the hearts of all people even today, 40-odd years after.

The anti-Japanese fighters, true to their faith, defeated the Japanese imperialists and brought a new dawn of national liberation to the dark land.

Their faith was based on the high pride and self-confidence that they were waging the revolutionary struggle under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and on the Juche outlook on life.



A tree bearing a slogan written

And it was based on the boundless loyalty to the Party and leader and the earnest devotion to the country and people.

Thus thinking, I realized deeply once again that they are the shining models of the genuine communist revolutionaries of Juche type, true revolutionary fighters of the Party and leader.

Before the picture I thought seriously of what is a true human life serving as an eternal paragon of struggle and living, and made a firm resolve to live like the revolutionary forerunners.

After the deep thought I told my children:

Our family, nay, the entire people can be happy because we have the brilliant traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

O Dok Yon



"This Would Hurt the People"

Late in June 1934, General Kim Il Sung, the brilliant anti-Japanese commander, mapped out a plan of operations to wipe out the enemy in Luazigou, Wangqing County, in east Manchuria. In accordance with this plan, the units assembled at Sandaohezi and Sidaohezi near Luazigou.

Just at the time, information came through that the enemy in Luazigou had got wind of it and were preparing to attack the village of Sandaohezi.

The General saw through the enemy's scheme and immediately summoned the commanders. He told them to wipe out the enemy by decoying them into the level field west of Sandaohezi, instead of luring them into the village.

The situation was unfavourable for the guerrilla units, for they had to advance into the field and there was anxiety on all faces.

Seeing this, the General spoke as follows:

"If we hold our battle in the village, it will inflict a lot of damage on the people. Therefore, we must evacuate the village and rout the enemy by luring them into the field."

Then, he kept in the village a squad-size decoy party to lure the enemy into the field. He explained to them once again his plan of operations and the direction of their action. He said:

"If we fight relying upon the village, we can smash the enemy forces. But it would hurt the people. We are fighting for the people. And none of them should be injured, should they? So, your squad must advance by stealth into that field and fire at the enemy, as soon as you are a little way from the village. Then you should lure the enemy to our ambush before they reach the village."

The village was left empty. The inhabitants were evacuated to a safe place and the units lay in ambush on the hill west of the village across the field. A little later, the enemy appeared pursuing the decoy party.

The General drew the enemy quite close and then gave the order to fire. The unknowing enemy forces fell under the shower of bullets. This frightened the on-coming enemy troops, who fled into the village of Sandaohezi.

They entrenched themselves like a snail. They took out furniture from the houses to make barricades, and bored holes in the walls. From these safe positions, the enemy forces began to fire. There was a hail of shells and bullets.

The General ordered his men to stop firing. Then the enemy launched into the attack again under the cover of trench-mortars. This time, he ordered his men to open fire when the enemy forces came close to the guerrilla position. Many of the enemy troops fell down in face of fierce firing and survivors fled to Luazigou.

Then the guerrilla units who defended the lives and property of the people in the village of Sandaohezi attacked Luazigou and won a major victory.

Foreigner Says

Genuine People's Leader

Juje Mena Abrantes,
Department Director of
the Angolan News Agency

The Angolan people gradually had an understanding of Korea and her people and reality, which is different from the propaganda of the United States, through underground political activities and the armed struggle against colonialism under the leadership of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola founded in 1956.

All diplomatic missions of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola received books and other publications issued in Korea, particularly the works of the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Thus the members of our movement began to understand what is the factor in all successes achieved by the Korean people on all fronts of politics, economy, culture, military affairs and ideology against Japanese and US imperialisms.

To see the reality of Korea it was necessary to visit her.

The scenery and people were so impressive as in the books.

All the Korean people were out in the revolutionary struggle and the construction of their country.

They were kind and warmhearted, well organized and creative. The air of Korea was pure and fresh and her cities were clean.

The Korean people were boundlessly loyal and respectful to President Kim Il Sung. They all called him "the great leader" and there were his portraits everywhere.

We visited his native place, Mangyongdae, on the Taedong-gang River.

The visitors have an understanding of the brief history of Korea at Mangyongdae which the Korean comrades call the "cradle of the revolution," the "spiritual birthplace." On the green Mangyong Hill whose foot is skirted by the Taedong-gang River, they learn about the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung, the supreme leader of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung was born and bred in a successively patriotic, revolutionary family. His native home at Mangyongdae and furniture and farm implements kept there show clearly how his qualities as the people's leader were formed.

In his childhood he experienced the suffering of the people exploited by the Japanese imperialists and landlords and made up his mind to serve the people.

He always finds himself among the people.

He visits workers and farmers, consults them about state affairs, solves knotty problems and inspires them to miracles and innovations.

Korean comrades say that great changes in Korea owe to his ceaseless on-the-spot guidance.

On the third day of our stay in Korea we went to Chongjin, an iron city in the northern section of the country, and had the honour to see President Kim Il Sung on his on-the-spot guidance tour.

From his bronze statue and works of art we learned about his great exploits. We were excited by the thought that we would meet the great leader.

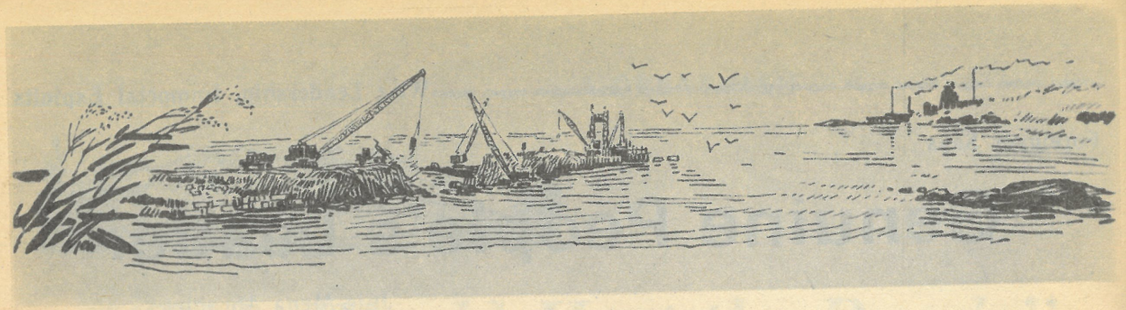
We thought that a solemn-faced man would receive us. But we were wrong.

A man most kindly received us at the door of the guest house.

He was calm and liberal and his voice was resounding. He made us feel quite at home. He conversed with us about our two countries for about an hour and paid deep attention to the reconstruction of Angola and gave us a highly important teaching.

He spoke about his close friendship with President Agostinho Neto. He was very kind though we had thought him to be difficult of access.

Everywhere we went, we saw his portraits. We learned that Koreans respectfully hang



Travel Note

Along the West Coastline (10)

Haeju—Port City

From the Ongjin Peninsula we came to Haeju, a port city on the west coast.

Mt. Suyang which towers up grandly screens off the northern part of the city like a wall. To the south lies the calm sea off Ryongdangpo and to the east and west stretch the endless fertile Chwiya and Yonbaek plains.

The city located in a granary is the seat of South Hwanghae Province and the political, economic and cultural centre of the province.

It was hot, but the leafy shade of the city gave us a pleasant cool.

Led by an official of the city administration office we first climbed Mt. Namsan.

"This is the Namsan Park whose site the fatherly leader chose."

Thus saying, he outlined the proud story about how this city had turned into a modern city.

The great leader who found time to visit Haeju city in February 1957 climbed Mt. Nam-san and taught how to develop the city, commanding the panoramic view of the city.

There have appeared Kwangjang Central Street, Yangsa Street and Sosan Street, adding to the beauty of the city.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The houses we build must be national in form and socialist in content. What do we mean by socialist in content? It means building convenient and useful homes for the people."

The respected and beloved leader instructed in detail about the form and content of the dwelling houses to be built in the city and even about their furniture.

Haeju as a whole forms a park city with the lovely pleasure grounds harmonized with modern streets.

We looked round the banks of the Kwangsok-chon Stream flowing through the city. The river rises in the deep valley of Mt. Suyang and flows over 17 dams in the heart of the city. Its crystal-clear water always flows, forming the waterfalls and on the banks of the river there is a beautiful park for the working people in the city.

There are a rest home in the thick pine woods and a well-appointed bathing resort in the vast snow-white sandy beach on the seashore near the Haeju port, which are ready to welcome the working people.

In Haeju there are six colleges including the Kim Jong Tae Normal College, an agricultural college and a medical college and scores of schools of all levels, plus modern theatres and cinema houses, houses of culture and hospitals.

After looking round the educational, cultural and health service establishments in the city we went to the Ryongdang port.

"Before liberation this city was a mere consumer city with no industry," said the guide. Then he told us that the city has now turned into a powerful industrial city.

Now Haeju boasts of many heavy industry factories such as building-materials, chemical and machine factories, large-scale central light industry factories and medium- and small-scale local industry factories.

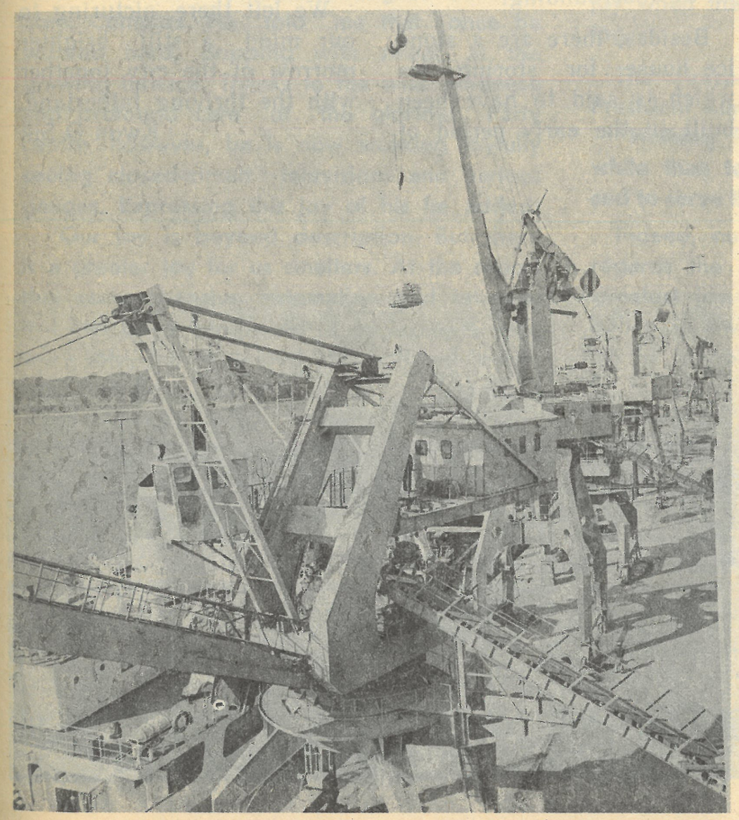
It produces cement, farm machines, paints and corrugated board papers, which are renowned throughout the country.

On the shore of the sea off Ryongdangpo stands the grand Haeju Cement Factory. For its high quality the cement produced here is exported in large quantities.

What attracted our eyes was the large-scale belt conveyor laid between the cement factory and the Haeju port.

Cement bags were sent ceaselessly to the port by the belt conveyor. The more than 1,000 metres' belt conveyor running through the sea was made in a few months by the three-revolu-

Haeju port



his portraits where they work and live to see his figure all the time.

The image of President Kim Il Sung will be enshrined forever in the hearts of Koreans.

The beautiful land, rich natural resources, simple and diligent people, and close ties between the leader and the people. For these Korean comrades do not envy anyone else in the world.

Their unanimous desire is to make theirs the most exemplary country in the world, we think.

In fact, it is hard to find a finer example than Korea.

The Korean people are proud of the Juche idea, the guiding idea which has brought about all these changes.

October 1980

tion team members and the workers here.

The Haeju port which was further expanded and modernized was becoming active.

Cranes were standing like forests, lorries, forklift cars and locomotives busy going in and out one after another and large cargo ships casting anchors.

Fishing boats were returning, flying the flags of big haul.

Today when our country conducts brisk economic interchange with many countries of the world this port is of great importance in our foreign trade.

Various fishes are caught in the sea off Haeju, of which croaker and hair-tail are famous from olden times.

Haeju is a city of long history.

We also inspected many cultural relics in the city.

In particular, it keeps many cultural relics showing the distinguished architecture of our nation.

There stands the graceful Puyong Pavilion in a pond, supported by 25 stone pillars. It was built over 400 years ago. It holds its eaves high as if about to fly over the pond and is as beautiful as a picture in perfect harmony with the scenery of the surrounding.

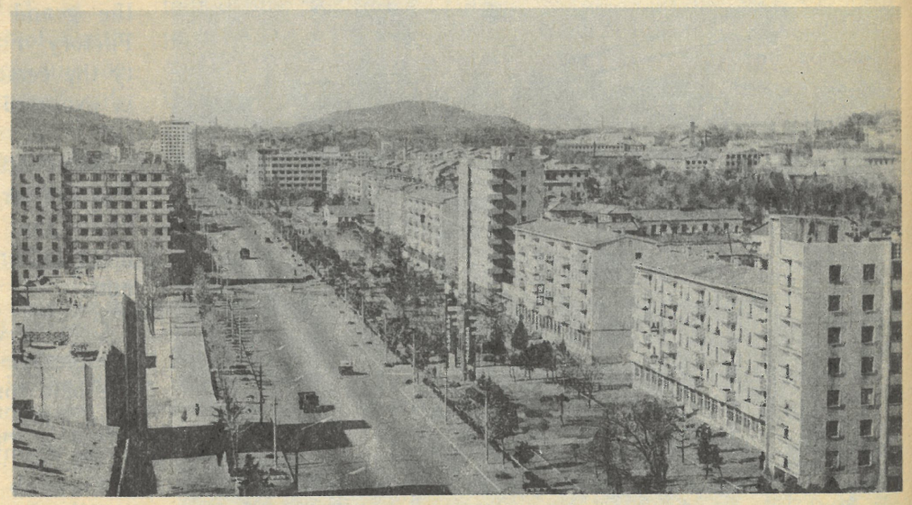
Besides, there are a stone ice house for storing ice which is said to have been built in the early period of Koryo, over 1,000 years ago, nine-storeyed Haeju Pagoda built with trimmed granite, the Singwang Temple and other cultural relics.

Today Haeju is developing by leaps and bounds not only into a beautiful cultural port city but also into a thriving industrial city.

That is why the people here erected with their wholehearted reverence the bronze statue of the fatherly leader who provided them with today's happiness, in the downtown in order to convey to posterity his great favours.

We left there, picturing to our mind a still brighter morrow of the city together with the thriving fatherland.

Kwon O Sik



Part of Haeju City

In the Fatherly Leader's Joy

Joy is an emotion one feels when he achieved an ardent desire in his life.

What, then, is the greatest joy for our people?

They say:

"We feel the greatest joy when we see the face of the fatherly leader beaming with a smile." "Our joy is boundless when our leader smiles all over his face."

This sincere answer comes from absolutely clean and pure hearts of our people.

I remember a smelter whom I met at the furnace of the automated Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex. He told me that once he worked hard, dripping with sweat, at the glowing furnace. Thanks to the wise guidance and profound care of the glorious Party centre, however, he is now working joyfully seeing closed-circuit televisions and various gauges. Expressing this joy of his he added:

"Our joy is beyond description. But there is a greater joy for us smelters. At the report that comprehensive automation and telecontrol had been introduced to our complex, we were told, the respected and beloved leader who had been concerned so much about emancipating smelters from the heat-affected and labour-consuming work forever expressed a greater joy than anybody else. When we heard this we hugged each other with joy and were moved to tears."

When they give the fatherly leader a joy our smelters regard it as their greatest joy. This is their sincere hearts.

This is not the feeling of the smelters of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex alone.

An old woman who met through the screen of TV sets her youngest daughter who had given birth to her first child at the magnificent Pyongyang Maternity Hospital built for the new generation of this country, an old man who together with his son, daughter-in-law and grandsons moved into a flat of modern many-storeyed apartment houses built in the wonderful Changgwang Street, a little dancer who was honoured to have a photograph taken with the fatherly Marshal who saw their performance at the Students and Children's Palace, nay, all the people living in this country say in unison that great is their joy and happiness they enjoy but greater is their joy when they see the fatherly leader rejoicing.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Nothing is more honourable and worthwhile than to enjoy the people's confidence and to serve them faithfully."

Indeed, our respected and beloved leader regards the happiness of the people as his greatest joy. That is why in formulating a policy he always gives priority to the interests of the people and in building a house or factory he thinks first of providing the people with joy and happiness.

Under his grateful care the laughters of happiness ring out everywhere our people live.

In order to provide our people with greater happiness and joy our respected and beloved leader is lost in deep thought in far advanced nights and resumes thousands of miles of his laborious on-the-spot guidance.

For our people, therefore, there is no greater desire than to attend him well and give him joy and satisfaction.

Film "Star of Korea" (Part 3)

The Paekdusan Production and the Korean Film Studio recently produced Part 3 of the film *"Star of Korea."*

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The masters of revolution and construction are the masses of working people. Only through their own struggle can they crush the aggressors and oppressors, win freedom and liberation and build a bountiful and cultured new life."

The situation of our revolution was very complicated before and after 1930.

As a result of the May 30 Uprising and August 1 Uprising caused by the sectarian-flunkeyists, revolutionary organizations are wrecked everywhere and countless revolutionaries and innocent people are arrested, jailed and killed cruelly. Our revolution faces a serious crisis of whether it upholds the line of the Kalun Meeting (held in June 1930) or not.

The great leader comes to Hailong despite the enemy's harshest suppression, in order to restore the wrecked revolutionary organizations.

The journey is full of dangers because the enemy is looking for the great leader everywhere. So, Cha Gwang Su, a soldier true to the great leader, comes over 80 kilometres from the Samgwang School at Guyushu to a station in the suburbs of Jilin to dissuade the great leader from making the journey. But he arrives at the station to find that the great leader has already left for Hailong.

The agents shadow the great leader in the train, but he, with the aid of Zhang Wei-hua, a Chinese youth under his revolutionary influence, arrives safely at Hailong.

The young men there, resented but gripped with sorrow as their revolutionary organizations were wrecked by the atrocious enemy, are seized with joy to meet the great leader.

He warmly consoles their hurt, and tells them passionately: "We must rebuild organizations to avenge our comrades and continue the revolution; there are none but us who can wake the masses and imbue them with conviction when they are at a loss what to do and look forward to us; our revolutionary task is to go among the masses and wake them even one man more, and make them masters of the revolution; the key to the success of revolution should be found in the masses." Then he starts to sing the "Song of Revolution" left by Kim Hyok, encouraging them to join him.

Meanwhile, Cha Gwang Su who left for Hailong to ensure the safety of the great leader arrives, wounded. He is pursued by the Chinese reactionary military bandits. Supporting the wounded soldier, the great leader walks rough roads over steep mountains and is aided by a youth called Hong Siwol Bau whom he met in a deep valley of Sanjiade.

Cha Gwang Su feels deep remorse as his injuries caused additional difficulties to the great leader, so he asks the great leader to take a refuge for a while. But the great leader claims: "My life is revolution. How can I live, apart from revolution? I am too a young revolutionary defending the Korean revolution." He goes 60 km long way and gets medicines for his comrade. And he leaves for Jiaohe to guide revolutionary organizations there. He dedicates himself to the revolution, to his comrades. Looking up to him, Cha Gwang Su vows to fight faithfully on the road of revolution:

"Han Byol! Han Byol! If I was not in the embrace of Comrade Han Byol.... He is the guide of my soul who made me a true man overcoming death. He is my guide who implanted in me genuine human feeling—the man whom I can never part with on the road of my whole life."

Some time afterwards, in the Samsong School at Wujiazi there is held a meeting of the cadres of the Korean Revolutionary Army and underground revolutionary organizations.

The revolutionaries who came from Jiandao and east Manchuria have no conviction, seized with fear for Japanese imperialists' cruel terrorism and nationalists' anti-communist scheme, accompanied by the sectarian-flunkeyists' scramble for expanding their influence.

Some claim an assistance through an inspector of the Communist International while others insist on fighting indiscreetly. Even Cha Gwang Su who loses confidence asks the great leader to take decisive measures. Looking at them the great leader states: "What we fear most today is not the white terrorism of desperate Japanese imperialists but the fact that some persons in our ranks lost conviction and began to feel solitude". He says that "the key to the success in the revolution is to mobilize the strength of the mass of people. This is the decisive measure we should take."

Deriving new conviction and courage from the great leader's speech, the attendants of the meeting cheer themselves up. A song carrying the cries of hearts of young communists and people rings out:

Han Byol shining with a new epoch
Calls gallant fighters.
Masters of revolution are people,

With this one desire our people live. With this desire they devote everything to the revolution to put the lofty intention of the respected and beloved leader into practice under the guidance of the glorious Party centre.

A girl scientist put her heart and soul into research of a new variety of agricultural crop for over ten years in the plot of a village far away from the capital. Her life was very common.

But every crop she sowed and every step she left in the plot carried her intense loyalty to give the fatherly leader joy. For this she was given the greatest glory and happiness in the world.

In our country we can meet the people with such noble hearts at every workplace and in every field. In our country everyone, old and young, lives with such a desire.

The respected and beloved leader finds his own joy in the happiness of people and our people feel their greatest joy and happiness in the joy of the fatherly leader. In this way, the joy of the leader and the people is closely interrelated.

The greatest and genuine joy and happiness our people enjoy in the joy of the fatherly leader and in his smile will be eternal under the guidance of the glorious Party centre which is carrying forward with credit the revolutionary cause of the respected and beloved leader today.

Li Gang Sik

Strength of the masses boundless.
For the life of fellow countrymen,
For the dignity of man
The anchor of history raised.
Long live Han Byol, Han Byol, Han Byol!
....

On the screen appears So Jong Ae, a member of an underground revolutionary organization, who comes to see Cha Gwang Su in the teachers' room of the Samgwang School. She conveys to him the instructions from the great leader that the agents of the government-general are teasing the boss of the *Kukmin-bu* (National Department) over the question of autonomy of Koreans in Manchuria and vigilance should be kept over their scheme.

In order to see through their plot, the chief of the agents Takeda has to be lured. To this task are assigned So Jong Ae and her lover and revolutionary comrade Pak Do Bom.

They carry out their assignment successfully, but So Jong Ae is surrounded in a wall site in the suburbs of Haerbin by Japanese imperialist policemen. She fights the enemy courageously but the last bullet she kept for her own sake misfires, so she is arrested without succeeding to kill herself, feeling sorry for her comrades.

After her arrest Cha Gwang Su and Pak Do Bom ask the great leader to remove the headquarters of the Revolutionary Army and to refrain from going to Wujiazi for the time being. But the great leader criticizes them severely for their suspicion of comrades, saying that "We have derived a firm conviction of victory from the soul of the Korean people. Our creativity came from the great might of it."

Backed by such love and trust of the fatherly leader So Jong Ae keeps her revolutionary constancy despite the enemy's harsh torture and cruelties. She disposes of the escorting policemen and comes to the embrace of the leader again.

The audiences of the film are deeply impressed by the devoted efforts of young communist Choe Chang Gol who visits an Independence Army unit to carry out the great leader's revolutionary line set at the Kalun Meeting and brings them to the side of the revolution. Choe Chang Gol leads a company of the Independence Army under the boss of the *Kukmin-bu* who betrays the conscience of man and creed, obsessed by the lust for fame and promotion, to the place where the great leader is. But on the way he is shot by a head of group of the Independence Army who is opposing him. In the last moment of his life Choe Chang Gol says to them: "If you really love Korea, you must follow Comrade Kim Il Sung in your fight. If you want to live worthy of the Korean youth, you must go to Comrade Kim Il Sung," calling them to go to the bosom of the great leader.

He shouts, "My beloved Han Byol! Ah, this Chang Gol will not die, never die!"

His shout wishing to live eternally in the bosom of the great leader is the last words at his death. Overwhelmed with sorrow of the death of his beloved soldier, the great leader calls his name, feels his face, shedding warm tears.

The film ends with the scene of the great leader leaving for the historic land of Jiandao to kindle the flame of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The film raises the fundamental question of the revolution, the question of corelation between the leader and the revolution, between the leader and the masses of people, and gives a profound philosophical answer to it.

Indeed film *"Star of Korea"* (Part 3) is another proud fruit of creation powerfully showing the correctness of our Party's Juche-based idea and line of literature and art and its great vitality. It is a spectacular masterpiece of our Juche film art.

The film continues in next serials.

Mun Song Hak

Film "Star of Korea" *(Part 3)*

Cha Gwang Su and Choe Chang Gol make a firm resolve to guard Comrade Han Byol even at the cost of their life





Zhang Wei-hua who boundlessly respects the great leader opens his heart to Cha Gwang Su



Youth in Hailong receiving the teaching of Comrade Han Byol



Cha Gwang Su sends young political workers to different places according to Comrade Han Byol's policy



Siwol Bau has come to wounded Cha Gwang Su with medicines sent by Comrade Han Byol



So Jong Ae shoots escorting policemen in a train in order to return to Comrade Han Byol



At the last moment of his life **Choe Chang Gol** declares to Independence Army men: **If you want to live a life worthy** of a human being you must go to **Comrade Kim Il Sung**

Rich Crops



Rice-planting and weeding are done with the help of machines and agricultural chemicals



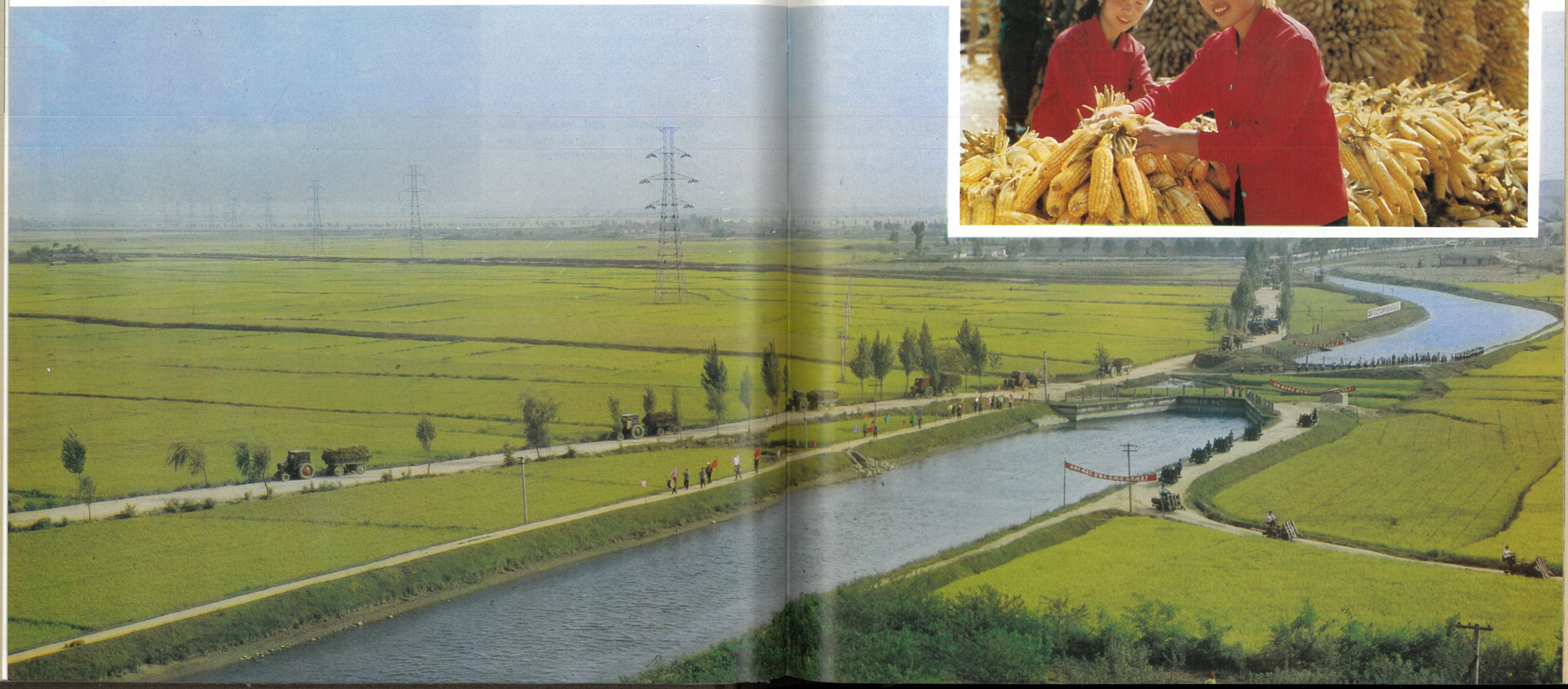


Maize crop is excellent

Work is fruitful



Fields have yielded rich crops



Korean Fine Arts

Korean painting: *"Rain" Comes to Terraced Fields Even under the Burning Sun*



Great Change

Thirty-five years have passed since the law on the nationalization of major industries was promulgated.

On August 10, 1946, the law was adopted and promulgated on the nationalization of industries, traffic and transport, communications, banks, etc., which had been owned by the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists.

The promulgation of this law was a historic event which was of great significance in rehabilitating and developing our national economy and building an independent, sovereign state.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"We have been building socialism for more than 30 years, and our greatest pride with regard to it is that we have built an independent national economy in our country."**

After major industries were nationalized and the main economic arteries were placed in the hands of our people a great change has taken place in building an independent national economy, and its might increased greatly.

Before liberation our industry was very backward.

In 1944, the year before liberation, our engineering and metal-processing industries accounted for only 1.6 per cent of our gross industrial output value and our textile industry produced 0.14 metre of fabric per head of the population.

The Japanese imperialists destroyed even such industries, fleeing from Korea after their defeat.

But our working class who became owners of the means of production after liberation and enjoyed an independent and creative working life to their hearts' content laid the firm foundations of an independent national economy along the road indicated by the great leader.

As a result, today our productive forces are great.

In 1979, our industrial output increased 263.9 times as against 1946, and it grew annually by an average of 16.3 per cent during the Six-Year Plan period (1971-76).

Fuel-power and raw-material bases were consolidated, and key heavy industries such as metallurgical, engineering and chemical industries and light industry developed rapidly, and industrial structure was further perfected and our industry grew more independent.

Today our mighty Juche industry can produce anything we need.

In pre-liberation days our country could not even make small farm implements properly. But we are now producing various machine tools and large-size machines and equipment needed for making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based. We meet 98 per cent of machines and equipment needed with our own products from several years ago.

And we export complete sets of factory equipment, modern machines and rolled steel in large quantities to many countries.

Our country already reached the level of the leading countries in the per-capita output of major industrial goods and the national income or surpassed them by far in some items.

All successes attained in industrial development owe entirely to the great leader who advanced the line of building an independent national economy and wisely led our people to put it into effect.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the promulgation of the law on the nationalization of major industries our working class proudly recall the course of building an independent national economy and are striving to attain ahead of time the grand ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction set by the great leader at the Sixth Party Congress.

Chon Jong Sok

Revived Life



Ryang Gum Su has been revived and returned to his office

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party has been showing all cares and solicitude for the people in order to make them live longer in happiness and work longer in good health."

Here is a story which some may not think real. This fabulous story is about a patient who was brought back to life after 60 days, in other words, after over 1,440 hours.

One day in April last year an ambulance carried a patient to the Pungso County People's Hospital of Ryanggang Province in the northern section of our country. He was so badly wounded that there seemed to be little hope of life for him.

He was Ryang Gum Su, a journalist of the Kumsong Youth Publishing House. He was seriously injured all over by an accident in the course of covering the graduates of a senior middle school in the county.

His wound was fatal; there was no place uninjured in his body from head to foot.

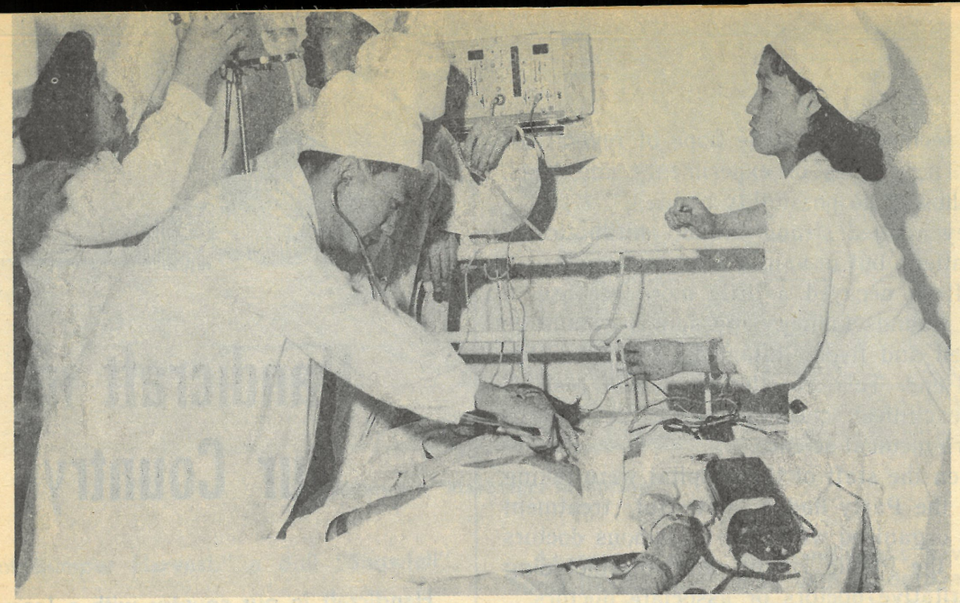
Shortly after he was hospitalized bedsores formed in his body, he breathed with difficulty and frequently his heart stopped beating.

The hearts of people attending the dying patient were heavy as lead. They were impatient and at a loss what to do.

Past midnight, on April 23, the telephone rang breaking the silence of the hospital.



Ryang Gum Su has been carried to the capital by a helicopter



Medical workers do their best

It was from the capital city of Pyongyang.

"Having received the report on Ryang Gum Su, the glorious Party centre has instructed to send a helicopter. It wants to take him to Pyongyang to treat and bring him back to life. Doctors will soon arrive by plane."

"Eh? The Party centre is sending a plane?"

An official holding the receiver in his two hands, choked with tears, could not continue. But the people present in the room heard with all attention what the phone was saying.

Almost at the same time the telephone rang at the Ministry of Public Health, the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital, a People's Army air unit and airport, the Ryanggang Provincial Party Committee and the Pungso County Party Committee and operations started to carry out the Party instructions. A car carrying able doctors was running along the streets of the capital at full speed and a helicopter was waiting for them.

The plane flew to Pungso County and soon left for the capital carrying the patient.

It was spring. But the weather in the northern section was whimsical.

The plane flew along the straight air route. Whenever it went up and down because of the changing air current the face of the patient in deep coma turned paler and paler.

"Fly not along the straight air route but horizontally to get the patient as easy as possible.

Don't land at the appointed place but fly straight to the Pyongyang airport!"

This was radio signal from the ground watching the movement of the plane.

The Party was grateful indeed. When the plane alighted and the patient was carried on a stretcher out of the plane people hugged each other shedding tears of emotion. Indeed, it was a dramatic scene which could be seen only in our land of Juche in the man-centred new era which came under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party.

No sooner was he taken to the revival room of the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital than doctors started examination.

Serious cerebral fractural injury, cerebral concussion, right breast full of blood and burn on two legs decaying....

Each of 19 diseases recorded in the case history seriously threatened his life and

there seemed to be little hope of revival for him. The results of experiments and tests, too, showed no possibility of life.

They applied strong broad antibiotics to the patient, but in vain.

If flesh decayed a little more because of many wounds kidney and spines would be exposed and liver inflamed. Then his life would end. This was the conclusion reached by the clinical theory and experience of modern medical science.

When the staff of the hospital were taking pains the Party had a powerful treatment group organized with over 20 famous doctors under the Public Health Ministry including authoritative doctors or associate doctors.

This measure could be taken for an ordinary man only by our Party which values man most.

Treatment went on amid the concern and expectation of many people. But he was at the point of death, still in a coma. Scores of medical consultations and the results of treatment required a new measure—applying herb and Western medicines to invigorate him and prevent decay and complication. This needed much expensive medicinal materials.

A car carrying a large amount of expensive medicinal materials arrived at the hospital.

An official who carried them said that the Party instructed to supply medicines preferentially to the patient and urged to prepare and administer medicines to him at once. Indeed, it was an elixir of life only our Party could give.

Thanks to the profound care of the grateful Party he came to himself after 60 days and a few months later he left the hospital completely recovered.

He could be brought back to life only under the tender care of the great leader and the glorious Party which cannot be compared with heaven and earth.

Mun Chang Guk

Handicraft in Our Country

Handicraft in our country with a long tradition is now making spectacular development according to the Juche literary and art thought of the respected and beloved leader under the wise guidance of the glorious Party thoroughly putting his thought into reality.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

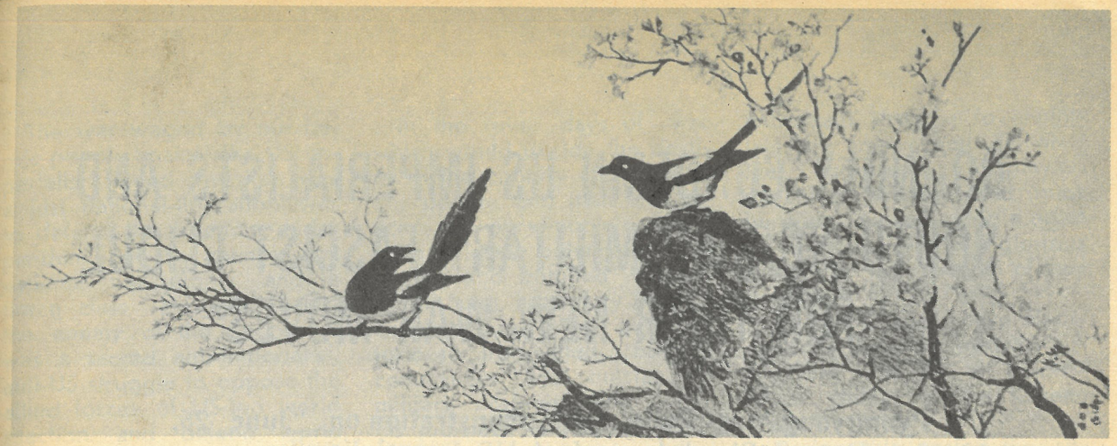
"In addition to painting, fine arts for the cinema and the stage, industrial art, sculpture, embroidery, crafts, etc., should continue to be developed on the basis of traditional Korean forms suitable to the emotions and aspirations of builders of socialism."

In our country the ranks of artists are rapidly expanding, the variety of handicrafts increasing and new materials and technique introduced.

Our handiworks are national and modern.

For the close combination of these two factors our handiworks have a high ideological and artistic value and play a big social role.

Our embroiderers and industrial artists imbue our people with patriotism by producing works depicting *mokran* (magnolia), azalea, rose of Sharon and other plants and landscapes including world-famed Mts. Kumgang-san and Myohyang-san. They have national flavour, are liked by our people and agree with their aesthetic sense. They inspire people with revolutionary spirit and awaken their aesthetic sense by developing socialist content and national form in line with modern aesthetic sense as in needleworks "Mt. Paekdu-san" and "Green Pine," ceramic work "Vase with the Pattern of Dyke No. 5," sculpture "Future Champions," lacquer inlaid with mother-of-Pearl "Pencil Stand with the Pattern of Bumper Harvest," a doll "Snowfall", etc.



Needlework "Harbinger of Spring"

Our handiworks are also very high in artistry. According to the Party policy of laying the main stress on artistry in creation our artists give free rein to artistic representation in producing their handiworks, offering priority to formativeness as in painting or sculpture.

A typical example is needlework "Wild Geese at Moonlit Night." Through tideland reclamation it vividly describes the seething reality of our country changing daily as a result of grand nature-remaking. Reed in the work is so lifelike that spectators feel an irresistible impulse to touch it. Wild geese flying high up into the sky and reed trembling in the autumn breeze add to the loveliness of moonlit night. This needlework is so lyrical because the main stress is laid on artistry according to the Party policy.

The same can be said about ceramic work "Towards the Beloved Fatherland." Viewers are deeply impressed especially by a picture of deep content on its surface.

Our handiworks are delicate and exquisite in representation.

Jewel, gem stone, wood, bone, gold, silver and other materials of handiworks require the masterly hand of artists. Marvellous indeed is the fine craftsmanship of our silver works which are decorated with exquisite patterns made of fine silver threads twisted together and studded with jewels at intervals.

There are many masterpieces of handiworks. One such is the gem stone work "Chrysanthemum" which is exhibited at the Korean Art Gallery. Though it uses the stone's original colour, it looks just like a beautiful chrysanthemum in full bloom.

As seen above, our handiworks have national flavour and agree with modern aesthetic sense. They cut a figure for being delicate and exquisite as an example of socialist cultured way of life which helps people have sound thought and way of life.

That is why the world people speak highly of our handiworks as a "noble art reflecting the life that powerfully encourages people to the creation of a new life" and a "touchstone showing comprehensively the highest peak of formative art attained by mankind."

Today our handiworks contribute greatly to arming people with progressive thought and enriching their cultural life and to the development of human culture.

Mun Yong Su

Lacquers inlaid with mother-of-pearl



ROUNDLY CONDEMN US IMPERIALISTS AND SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY FASCIST CLIQUE FOR THEIR NEW WAR MOVES

Pyongyang Mass Rally and Demonstration on "June 25, Day of Struggle against US Imperialism"

A Pyongyang mass rally took place on the afternoon of June 25 at Kim Il Sung Square to mark "June 25, Day of Struggle against US Imperialism".

More than 100,000 people gathered at the square.

Seen there were the slogans "Frustrate US imperialists' policy of turning south Korea into their military and nuclear bases and their moves for a new war," "US imperialist aggressors, withdraw from south Korea immediately," "Down with Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique," "Release illegally imprisoned democrats and patriotic people and repeal all punishments inflicted on them," "Smash 'two Koreas' plot of US imperialists and Chon Du Hwan military clique," "Support south Korean people's struggle for social democratization and national reunification," "Create the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo with united efforts of the whole nation" and "Unite with the world's people defending independence." Also visible were panels showing the staunch spirit of our people determined to consolidate our revolutionary base still further, force the US imperialist aggressors to withdraw from south Korea and reunify the country independently.

On the reviewing stands were the members of delegations of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), diplomatic representatives, embassy staff members and foreign guests.

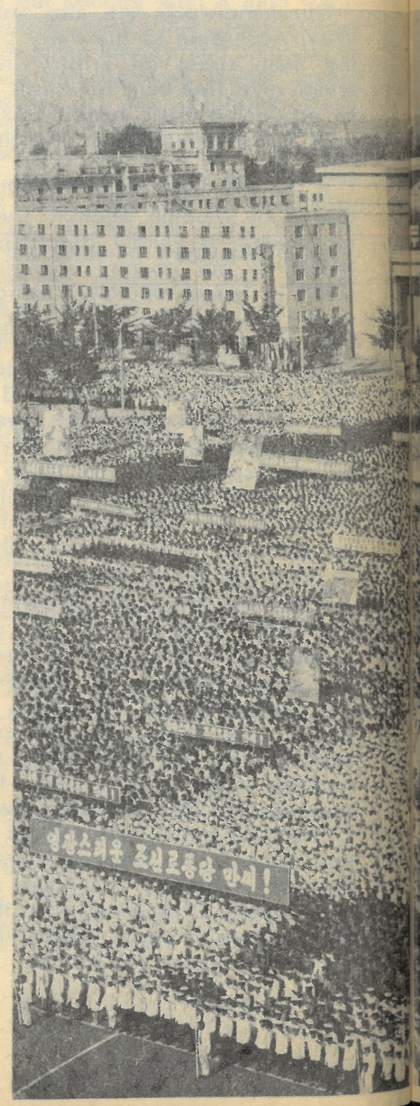
The Party and government cadres and other personages took up the platform.

The rally was addressed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council.

In his speech the Vice-Premier pointed out:

On June 25, 1950, 31 years ago, the US imperialists unleashed an aggressive war with a sinister design to destroy our young Republic in its cradle and make the whole of Korea their colony.

In a foolish attempt to swallow at one gulp our Republic, they mobilized on the Korean front a huge armed force two million strong — their main ground, naval and air forces, mercenaries of 15 satellite countries, plus the south Korean puppet army — as well as large quantities of combat equipment. They reduced our towns and villages into ashes, and resorted to the heretofore unprecedented savage methods of warfare, killing our peaceable inhabitants everywhere.



The war waged by our heroic people against the US imperialist armed invasion was a just national-liberation war to defend the freedom, independence of the country and national sovereignty and a fierce class struggle against the enemy of the people. It was a sacred anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle to oppose the allied forces of US-led world reaction and defend world peace and security.

In the grim days of war which would decide the destiny of the country and people, our people and men and officers of our People's Army, rallied closely behind the respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung, legendary hero of anti-Japanese war, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and outstanding military strategist, and under his judicious and tested leadership, rose as one in a life-and-death struggle to annihilate the enemy and defeated the aggressors, displaying matchless courage and mass heroism, thus achieving a great victory which wrote a glorious page in the annals of our country.

Nearly 30 years have elapsed since the US imperialist aggressors sustained an ignominious defeat in the Korean war.

During this period the ap-

The Pyongyang mass rally held on "June 25, Day of Struggle against US Imperialism"



pearance of our country and the general international situation have undergone radical changes and our era has covered a long distance.

The present time is not the era when the imperialists could invade other countries by resorting to strength in order to dominate and oppress them. It is a new era of history, an era of independence, when the people who were subjected to exploitation and oppression have become the masters of their destiny and are building a new world.

What remains unchanged under this strong current of history is the US imperialists' criminal war policy on Korea and their aggressive nature.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The hostile and aggressive policy of the US government towards our country remains unchanged as ever."

The US successive rulers have consistently pursued a policy of aggression and war based on "strength" in our country.

This war policy has become undisguised recently.

The present US rulers are hell-bent on realizing their ambition for world domination, by threatening other countries and bringing them into submission with the help of military "strength", advocating the "rebuilding of strong United States" and "predominance of strength". For this aggressive global strategy they are trying to make south Korea their permanent military base.

In order to carry this criminal aim into effect, the US imperialists deployed hundreds of nuclear weapons in south Korea to convert it into a nuclear base, completely withdrew even the deceptive "troop pullout plan" and are reinforcing their aggressive armed forces rapidly and offering a prodigious amount of military aid to the puppets under the false propaganda of "threat from the north."

Working Pyongyangites demonstrate, shouting: "Down with the US imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people!"



While rapidly augmenting its aggressive forces in Korea and the south Korean armed forces, the United States is pushing forward the plan to reinforce the front military forces to be used as expendables and drive south Korea and Japan into the sphere of influence for its planned aggressive war through the perfection of the "US-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance system", frequently holding such war confabs as the "south Korea-US annual bilateral security conference" and the "US-Japan security working-level meeting".

The US imperialist criminal moves for a new war in Korea find concentric expression in their continued acts of military provocation against the DPRK and ceaseless adventurous war games.

The war exercise dubbed "Team Spirit-81", the largest ever since the Korean war, which lasted two months from February, involving 170,000 men of ground, naval and air forces including GIs in south Korea, US mainland and Pacific area and south Korean soldiers, as well as many planes, warships and ground combat materiel, was, in fact, a test war and preliminary war designed to trigger off a new war in our country.

The US imperialists describe all these war machinations as the work for "peace" and "security" in Korea and the Far East. But that sort of gangster-like logic can hardly be acceptable to anyone.

They, shipping their aircraft, tanks and guns into another country, cover the sky, the ground and the sea with powder smoke and flame and kick up frantic war racket. They try to make the people of another country a victim of nuclear war by plunging them into a scourge of war. How can their aggressive machination be compatible with peace and for whom is the security they are really

Foreign friends demonstrate, chanting slogan: "Down with US imperialism and the Chon Du Hwan military fascist system and resolutely frustrate the 'two Koreas' plot!"



after?

The US aggressive policy of "strength" is becoming more undisguised. This can be seen clearly even in the fact that the US maintains the most cruel colonial fascist rule in south Korea today.

In a vicious attempt to continue their colonial domination over south Korea through power politics the US imperialists put up such heinous fascist as Chon Du Hwan as their new lackey and induce him to follow the criminal way of ruthlessly stamping out human rights of the south Korean people and democracy.

Another criminal is Chon Du Hwan military fascist, the faithful stooge of the US imperialists. He now tries his hardest to increase the danger of war and permanent division and reduce south Korea to a cauldron of repression and bloodshed.

Owing to Chon Du Hwan military fascist dictatorship south Korea has now been converted into a land where human rights are trampled down most cruelly in the world, into a hell on earth most terrible. Today in south Korea those calling for democracy and peaceful reunification are put on trial and penalized without exception and students are placed behind prison bars even when they demand campus freedom and their right to education and men of the press are subjected to bayonet repression even when they speak of truth.

I, in the name of the meeting, sternly and indignantly condemn the US imperialists who are on the rampage for aggression and war while occupying south Korea and carrying on a colonial fascist rule there and Chon Du Hwan and his ilk who are engrossed in fascism, war and splitting manoeuvres as faithful minions of the US imperialists.

The bayonet terror rule of the US imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique has caused the eruption of the pent-up indignation of the south Korean people and aroused them to an active mass struggle against the United States and Chon Du Hwan.

The struggle of the south Korean student youth and people is a death-defying resistance to clear off the darkness of fascism and usher in the bright dawn of democracy without fail. It is also an unyielding patriotic struggle to live proudly in a reunified land as the people of a sovereign state.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I, in the name of all people in the northern half of the Republic, extend hearty support to the student youth and people of south Korea who are heroically struggling for the liquidation of the colonial fascist rule of the US imperialists and traitor Chon Du Hwan, their lackey, and for social democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The United States which clings to the policy of "strength" on the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion", should refrain from coiling up tensions and increasing war danger in Korea, and respond to the proposal for DPRK-US talks as early as possible, the talks for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement which is a sure guarantee for durable peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The United States should not instigate the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique who are rejected and denounced by the people at home and abroad, should withdraw all its armed forces including nuclear weapons from south Korea without delay, give up its "two Koreas" policy and stop hampering our national reunification.

They will get no good results if they pursue military venture, staying on south Korean soil without giving up their anachronistic policy of "strength", and egg the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique on to fascism, war and division.

National reunification is the only way for finally removing the present misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people.

The proposal of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the most fair and realistic programme for reunification and national salvation and the only way for reunification.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan, the most heinous splittist and man-killer, brought forth what is called "mutual visits" and now talks about reunification. This is a mockery.

He committed the serious crime—the Kwangju massacre—the crime indelible before the nation. He is an atrocious man-killer, fascist tyrant, war maniac and nation-splittist who steeps himself in fascism, treachery, war and division. Small wonder he is not qualified to discuss such an important problem as related to the destiny of the nation.

(Continued on page 75)



Account of Visit

Moran Hill in Summer

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"There are many countries on the globe, but those as beautiful and good to live in as our homeland are rare."

Moran Hill lies in the heart of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, as if to symbolize the wisdom and beauty of Chollima Korea. It is a pleasure resort for the working people.

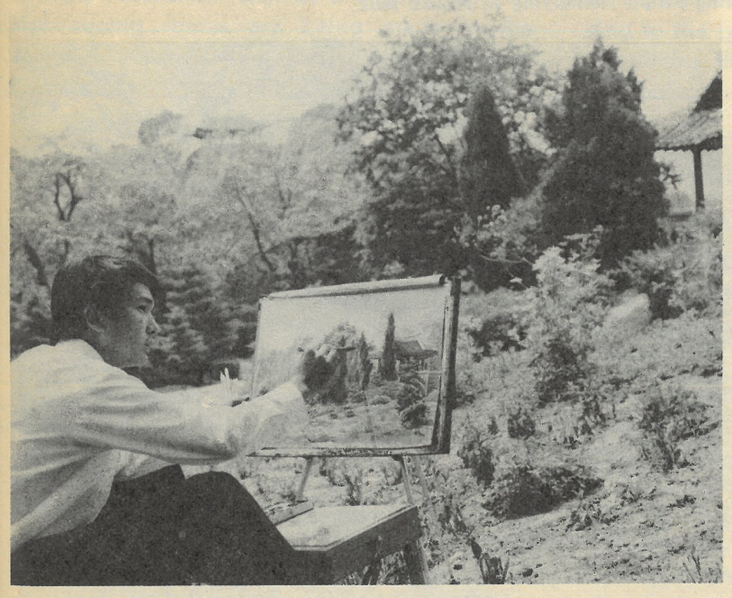
Our working people like to go up picturesque Moran Hill in greenery offering cool shade. I spent Sunday on the hill.

It presented an impressive summerscape. Full-blown flowers and green thick woods made me feel refreshing.

The fountain in the Moranbong Youth Park was playing beneath the hot sun, casting its diamond bright waters to the sky. Beautiful rainbows formed in the sky attracted the eyes of spectators. Moran and Chongryu Falls were gushing down over the edge of precipices, making the seers pleasant.

Various fishes were swimming in small ponds in the south valley of Moran Hill. I walked up the hill along a promenade.

There were people everywhere. Workers and students were amusing themselves here and there. Families were picnicking. Old



Artist paints picturesque Moran Hill

men were chatting on benches. Famous painters were drawing pictures of scenic places here and there. Foreign guests were also seen among the holidaymakers.

Birds were singing, hopping from branch to branch, which strengthened the summer flavour of Moran Hill.

When I was pacing slowly taken by the beauty of the hill, the happy song of working people came to my ears from nowhere:

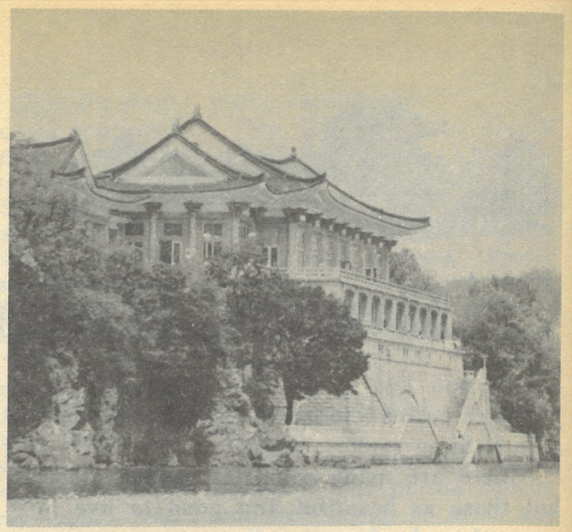
As the hill looks just like peony
When the morning sun glows red
On the highest peak of Mt. Kumsu,
The hill was named Moran (Peony) Hill.

. . . .
. . . .

I was deeply impressed by the song reflecting the beauty of Moran Hill, the grandeur of Pyongyang and the people's happiness.

Under Japanese imperialist colonial rule the hill was filled with sad songs of our oppressed and humiliated people. But now it has turned into a hill of paradise full of songs of happiness and hope.

Singing the happy song I went up to the



The Okryu-gwan Restaurant adds to the beauty of Moran Hill

Choesung-dae Pavilion on the top of the hill.

It afforded a fine view of beautiful Moran Hill and Pyongyang.

The Changgwang and Chollima Streets lined with 10-, 20-, and 30-storied apartment houses, the magnificent and graceful Ragwon and Pipa Streets, modern factories and cultural and welfare facilities....Pyongyang in parks was just like a picture.

Working people holidaying in Moran Hill



In the west valley of Moran Hill there was the Moranbong Stadium, a historic place where the respected and beloved leader made his historic speech on his triumphant return-home on October 14, 1945. The stadium and the green woods at the foot of the hill were in pleasant ensemble, adding to the beauty of the hill.

The beautiful Taedong-gang River was skirting the foot of the sheer Chongryu cliff, and Rungna Islet looked like a flower basket floating on the water. The antique-looking Ulmil-dae Pavilion, Chilsong Gate and other cultural remains proud of our long history, and the Kumsu, Sungri, Pyonghwa and Hyusik Pavilions and many other attractive pavilions soaring above green woods—the hill was picturesque indeed.

Thanks to the popular policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic Moran Hill has turned into a beautiful and fine pleasure resort.

It has changed beyond recognition in the age of the Workers' Party.

I was reluctant to leave Moran Hill, enchanted by its summerscape.

Hwang Dong Ryul

Scenic Spots Get More Beautiful

Kangwon Province on the East Sea of Korea abounds in scenic spots.

There are many scenic spots well arranged for the cultural recreation of our working people and younger generation.

These scenic spots are getting more beautiful under the wise guidance and deep concern of the respected and beloved leader and the glorious Party centre that spare nothing for the people's cultural life.

Recreation facilities are set up and new sight-seeing routes are made at such scenic spots as Mt. Kumgang-san and Songdowon.

On Lakes Tongjong, Chona and Sijung pavilions are rising in harmony with natural beauty.

Sogwangsa, historic place, is taking on new looks.

Many recreation facilities are going up and sight-seeing routes are being made in the Manpok Valley and other places of Inner Kumgang of Mt. Kumgang-san which always attracts our working people and foreigners.

The laying of the sight-seeing route to the Pyohun Temple and the expansion of that to the Piro Peak, the highest peak of Mt. Kumgang-san, are going on apace.

In Outer Kumgang loop sight-seeing routes were laid in two directions to enable people to see more beautiful places and a pavilion is being built in beautiful Lake Samil.

In forests of Onjong-ri in Mt. Kumgang-san modern tall holiday home buildings appeared.

The sight-seeing section is being enlarged in Songdowon of Wonsan, a modern port city and a seaside resort.

Stadium, wading pool, hills and lake are being made for children in the oriental park there.

A new tree-planted sight-seeing section appeared this spring and some bridges linked with pavilions in water were completed, adding to the beauty of Songdowon.

Facilities are rising on Lake Sijung so as to offer comfortable rest to working people on their way to Mt. Kumgang-san.



Mt. Chongbang

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."

Mt. Chongbang is one of celebrated mountains in our country. It lies on the borders of Pongsan and Hwangju Counties in North Hwanghae Province.

It is a historic mountain visited by President Kim Il Sung at 11, when he was applying himself to his study to learn about Korea and fight for it, according to his father's instruction that he should know about his country.

He came here in August 1962 and many times later and instructed to turn it into a good recreation center for the working people.

The Chabi mountain range which starts in the Ahobi ridge in the central part of our country runs in the direction of the West Sea of Korea and terminates in front of the Chaeryong River flowing skirting the vast Namuri Plain. At this terminus Mt. Chongbang soars high into the sky.

Mt. Chongbang is 481 metres high. It is a mountain of quartzite and mica schist which long weathered into fantastic rocks.

The bristling peaks, cliffs of queer-shaped rocks, thick forests, various flowers, and crystal-clear valley streams—all these present a wonderful scenery.

The mountain is so thickly wooded that even animals don't know day and night. Hence a legend: "Cocks crow in the daytime."

In the thick forests pines are mixed with chestnut, oak, *macrocarpium officinale nakai* and other broad-leaved trees, and in the valleys there grow apricot, peach, jujube, cherry, wild-pear and plum and Korean cherry and other fruit trees, and walnut, black walnut, camellia, Korean pepper bush and other oil-bearing trees.

The mountain is also the habitat of animals—roe deer, water deer, pheasant, etc.

It is really wonderful to drink crystal-clear spring water hearing the merry songs of birds in hot summer and see flaming maples in autumn. But its spring scenery is perfect. It is veiled with the haze of azaleas in crevices of fantastic rocks and apricot, pear, peach and cherry blossoms in valleys spreading their fragrance far and wide.

It is also rich in historic remains. Each peak or valley is associated with patriotic deeds of our ancestors.

Our forefathers built a fortress walls in Mt. Chongbang in the period of Koryo (a feudal state which existed in 918-1392 in our country) and rebuilt it in 1632 for stronger national defence after the Imjin Patriotic War (a war against the Japanese aggressors in 1592-1598).

It was demolished by long weathering at some places but we can trace its original state even today. It is 12 km long and over 10 metres high. This walls and historic remains in it are enough to show our ancestors' lofty patriotism and brilliant talents.

Our forefathers fought many battles against the foreign invaders in this walls. Particularly during the Imjin Patriotic War our patriotic people and army fought victoriously against the Japanese invaders, the sworn enemy, in this walls.

There are many fine buildings and historic remains including the Songbul Temple built in 898, which show the creative talents of our ancestors and add to the beauty of the mountain.

Under the wise guidance and deep concern of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung today Mt. Chongbang has turned into a good recreation centre, a park for the working people.

Straight pavement running to the recreation centre from the mouth of the mountain, playground and fun fair in forests and service establishments are all associated with the warm love of the fatherly leader who strives to provide our people with greater happiness and better pleasure resorts.

Beautiful Mt. Chongbang, a historic mountain which will shine forever and a mountain showing the intelligence and patriotic deeds of our ancestors, attracts many people every day.

A fine prospect of our prosperous socialist land spreads around it—graceful mountains to the east, the fertile Hwangju Kindung Plain and the Chaeryong Namuri Plain to the north and the west and the modern city Sariwon to the south.

Our prospering, lovely rich land gladdens the visitors to the mountain.

Under the loving care of the fatherly leader Mt. Chongbang is veiled in the haze of flowers in spring and is full of the fragrance of fruits in autumn and rings with happy songs of our working people having a pleasant time.

Mt. Chongbang is a pride of Korea. It will turn into a better recreation centre for people which makes them younger and lets them feel their country dear, under the profound concern of the fatherly leader who spares nothing for them.

Li Yong Ik

Part of Mt. Chongbang



Pohyon Temple

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our forefathers in ancient times created a resplendent culture which contributed to the flowering of the civilization of the East."

There are many ancient architectures in our celebrated mountain Myohyang-san, which stand in good harmony with the beautiful natural scenery.

The biggest of them is the Pohyon Temple.

The temple was built first in 1042 and rebuilt in 1765.

It was rebuilt many times because it was destroyed by foreign aggressors or burnt down by accidents. It had scores of buildings, big and small, before the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). But most of them along with precious historical heritages were burnt out in the barbarous bombing of the US army during the war.



Under the deep concern of the great leader the Taeung Hall, Manse Pavilion and many other buildings were restored. There remain some stoneworks and historic relics.

The temple's first gate Chogye Gate and its Haetal and Chonwang Gates and the nine-storied pagoda stand in a line from north to south. The Manse Pavilion is seen behind the pagoda. A 13-storied pagoda stands behind the pavilion and there is the Taeung Hall, the main building of the temple, in the rear of the pagoda.

Of all structures in this temple, the Taeung Hall and Manse Pavilion show high architecture and sculpture.

The great leader said that their architecture and sculpture were worth vaunting to the world and instructed to restore to their original state these buildings burned down by the brutal bombings of the US army to show our ancient architecture to the rising generation.

The Taeung Hall is a one-story building, 5 *kan* in length and 3 *kan* in breadth, with a curved roof. It stands on an elevated groundwork and has a floor space of over 220 square metres. It, majestic in appearance and delicate in sculptural decorations, shows well the beauty of our ancient architecture.

All structural parts are integrated in exquisite affinity and many engravings—gaudy lotus flowers engraved in brackets, dragon heads carved in purlins and various flower patterns incised in doors—show refined artistic skill.

The attractive painting makes the hall more glorious and graceful.

The Manse Pavilion is a terraced building standing on a slope. It is built in two stories in the front and one story in the rear.

Covering an area of over 60 square metres and being 5 *kan* in length and 3 *kan* in breadth, it is a large pavilion for a temple. The colonnade consisting of 16 columns supports lightly the spacious curved roof.

The temple is also replete with famous stoneworks. The most famous among them is a nine-storied pagoda built in 1044, a masterpiece of formative art in our country. It is about 6 metres high, attractive in form, and valued as a historical work since it bears an inscription about the date of its erection.

Besides, there are many other historic remains in the temple, such as a monument keeping a record of the history of the temple, a 13-storied stone pagoda and what not. Also the temple preserves many relics which show the proud history and culture of our nation, for instance, a complete collection of Buddhist scriptures printed from over 80,000 wooden blocks in the Koryo period (Koryo was a feudal state which existed in our country from 918 to 1392—ed.) and the blocks used for it which represent the advanced wooden-block printing in our country.

Thanks to our Party's correct policy for the preservation of cultural heritages the temple and other historic places and remains in Mt. Myohyang-san are conserved with tender care for working people visiting the celebrated mountain for holiday-making.

Kang Ri Hang



ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION

Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (10)

—Housing Agreeable to Climate and People's Feeling—

Then, we went to the room exhibiting materials on housing used by ancestors.

The guide told us that our people had developed their housing over a long period of time to suit the climate of our country and their feeling. Pointing to a picture, she continued:

"This picture shows the remains of the palaeolithic era unearthed in Unggi County of North Hamgyong Province, the northern tip of our country.

Our ancestors lived on this land from time immemorial. They lived first in natural caves and then in dugouts like this."

Listening to her explanation, we looked round many materials showing the conical dugout and square half-dugout used by our ancestors for their settled life in the neolithic era of 7,000 years ago and then the rectangular half-dugout of 4,000 years ago.

The materials displayed at the museum show that our ancestors began to use ground shelter in the Iron Age of over 3,000 years ago. In this period they built a fireplace of clay and stone in the middle of a room for heating.

Later, over 2,500 years ago, our forefathers worked out *ondol,* a floor-heating method peculiar to our country.

The museum kept a material showing the remains of the floor heating system of about 2,500 years ago.

In the fireplace in the kitchen wood is fed into the fire, which sends out heat through flues under the floor to warm the room.

This heating method is agreeable with the customs and feeling of our people who like to sit on the floor in the room, said the guide and she pointed to various models of this heating system showing its development.

Today this heating system, the guide went on, is widely introduced not only in one-storeyed houses but multi-storeyed modern apartment houses.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...central heating systems should be installed in Pyongyang and other major cities so that working people enjoy a more convenient and pleasant life."

Many modern houses with hot water-heated floors were built in Pyongyang and other major cities under the deep concern of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party centre that are eager to make our people's life more comfortable and cultured, and our working people are living happily without any inconvenience.

Next, we inspected the materials on the Anhak Palace, the palace of Koguryo kings, and Anak tomb No. 3, which demonstrate the high architecture and remarkable creative talents of our ancestors.

In the museum we saw also the materials showing types of dwellings in our country.

From ancient times our people made the most of the physiographical conditions of our country in building their houses.

According to exhibits, ancient people arranged rooms in a single line in warm localities and in two lines in cold localities.

There were different types of roofs; canoe- or umbrella-shaped roofs, curved roof, etc. In particular, the curved roof looks buoyant for its beauty of curved line and eaves like spread wings of a crane which is about to fly.

The guide said to us seeing the exhibits with deep interest:

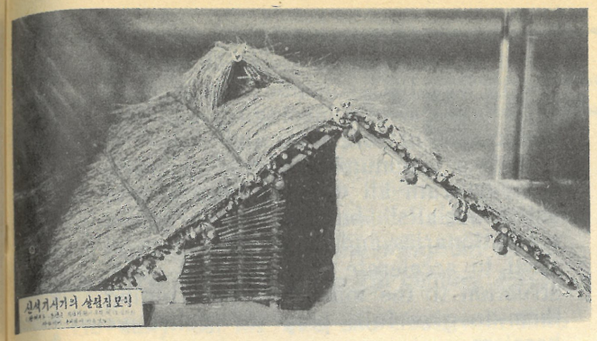
"Our ancestors helped each other in building houses. When a man built his house, all his neighbours helped him. Some offered their labour and others their skill; some lent their carts or cattle and others tools.

The host treated helpers to good food. They carried things in moving into a new house. Mutual help in building houses is a fine long tradition of our people."

Our ancestors decorated their houses beautifully.

They kept their rooms neat and clean. They pasted walls and floors neatly with paper, placed furniture in good order and decorated them beautifully, and adorned frames of paper sliding doors with attractive patterns.

In some localities, houses were neatly walled and flower beds made in the courtyard.



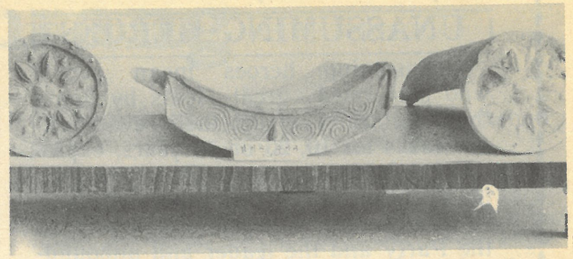
The model of the dwelling in the neolithic era

The wooden floor in front of rooms was railed.

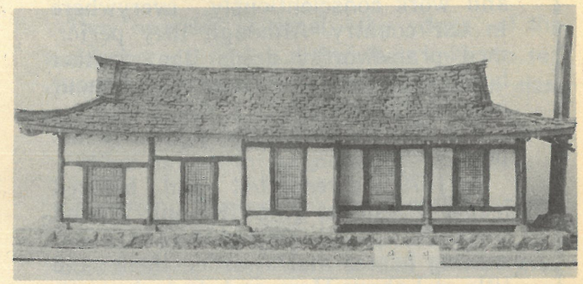
There was some difference in housekeeping. In the western region of our country including North and South Pyongan Provinces, stress was placed on the inside decoration of rooms, the beddings in particular, while in North and South Hamgyong Provinces emphasis was laid on kitchen.

We saw attentively the models of our rooms and kitchen which suit our people's socialist way of life and went to the fourth floor.

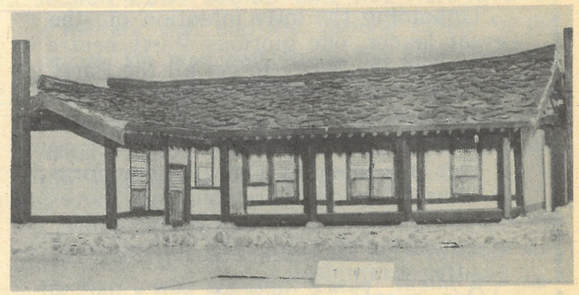
Li Yong Gang



Roofing tiles



House with rooms in two lines



Right-angled house

(Political Terms)

UNASSUMING HEROES

Unassuming heroes mean people who performed great feats by doing their best to carry out their revolutionary tasks for 10, 20 or 30 years, expecting no honour or reward and paying no attention to whether others recognize them or not, with supreme loyalty to the Party and the leader and unbounded devotion to the country and the people.

There are many such people, who live and work conscientiously, everywhere in our country. Although they performed praiseworthy deeds, they neither boasted of them nor expected honour and commendation.

For this they were not known to the public.

In 1979 the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung found them and spoke highly of them as unassuming heroes and awarded them the title of Labour Hero and doctor's certificates.

Thus the new words of unassuming hero came into use in our country.

Upholding the lofty intention of the great leader, our glorious Party centre advanced the policy to get all the Party members and working people to conduct the movement to follow the example of unassuming heroes.

This movement is a new, higher form of mass ideological-remoulding movement which embodies our Party's policy of education through the influence of positive examples.

Our people are bringing about a fresh great upsurge in the revolution and construction by learning the lofty spiritual world from unassuming heroes through the movement.

CHOLLIMA MOVEMENT

Chollima means a legendary steed which is said to run 1,000 *ri* a day.

From olden times this word was used to symbolize speed.

The Chollima Movement came into being as a reflection of the desire and demand of our people to dash at the speed of Chollima as required by the law of socialist economic development.

Its political and ideological and economic contents are deep and wide.

It is a communist education movement to train all working people into active socialist builders and ardent revolutionaries and an all-people movement to accelerate the socialist construction to the maximum by bringing them to give full play to collective heroism.

This movement started to meet the pressing demand of our revolution for the maximum promotion of socialist construction.

Towards 1956 our revolution faced great difficulties and trials.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung pointed out the ways to overcome them and bring about a steady upsurge in socialist construction and wisely led the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people to attain the aim.

He gave on-the-spot guidance to the Kangson Steel Complex (then Kangson Steel Plant) and other factories and enterprises and farms across the country and put forward a militant slogan "Let us advance at the speed of Chollima!" and called the entire Party members and working people to a gigantic struggle to accelerate socialist construction.

In response to his call our people stepped up the revolution and construction at a high rate and toppled the old rated capacity and wrought miracle after miracle.

Thus in 1957 a great upswing in socialist construction and the Chollima movement started.

This movement displayed a great vitality and brought about a radical turn in the revolution and construction.

The great leader regarded the movement as the decisive guarantee for the successful building of socialism and defined it as the general line of our Party in socialist construction.

Today our people are dashing forward at the speed of Chollima plus speed campaign.

LEGEND

Agumrang

A long, long time ago there lived an industrious and sincere smith named Saroju in a mountain village of the Kingdom of Koguryo (1st century B.C. to 7th century A.D.).

He early lost his wife and lived with little son and daughter clever and witty. Daughter was called Agumrang and son Moryanga.

The smith brought them up, while working hard for his neighbours and the country. He made farm implements and weapons.

One year, the court decided to make a self-ringing bell to provide against enemy invasion, and called in Saroju.

Before leaving home he took out a silver knife before his children, saying, "Here is a silver knife, my darlings. Think I'm all right as long as it's colour remains unchanged."

One month passed. The smith who was charged with making a self-ringing bell, worked with people. He devised an oven and melted iron pieces.

Agumrang who was anxious about the safety of the country donated an ornamental silver hairpin for the project. It was a priceless treasure left over by her mother.

Her patriotic deeds were told from mouth to mouth of people in the Kingdom, and her example was followed. Valuable family treasures and ironware were donated for the making of the bell, which was sped up with the backing of the whole country.

Meanwhile, a general officer covetous for the position of the war minister had a secret intrigue with the spy to foil the project.

He looked for a chance all the time and one day threw a cold stone in the boiling oven which was made by patriotic people. The molten iron soon began to cool, and it terribly disheartened people. Encountered with an unexpected accident, the smith turned pale.

"What's the matter?!" Saroju sighed deeply.

Left at home, Agumrang and Moryanga were engaged in military arts. One day they rode in the plain, practising archery and fencing and returned home at the sunset.

They opened, as usual, the door of the wardrobe and took out the silver knife, to see whether their father was well or not. But alas! The silver knife is turning black in colour.

"What on earth happened?!"

Agumrang startled up. The thunders roared with lightning outside and the heavy rain poured down. They lost no time to visit their father.

The smith had been accused of having the molten iron cooled and was dragged by a military staff and the general officer to the prison. He was walking on the hill, when the riding young travellers caught sight of him.

Agumrang rushed forward, crying, "Father! What's happened to you, you came to make the bell for the country."

The smith said, "Rascals threw a cold stone into the oven to make fluid iron curdled and for that I was accused. Curse them! My darlings."

His children stepped towards the staff and general officers and stated that father was guiltless and should be set free. They cried for their mercy.

But the vicious plotters defied their demand and dragged the smith to the prison. After some walking the smith turned to his weeping children and said to his daughter, "Listen to me carefully. The curdled iron will be melted with a fire stone."

The daughter raised her head from the

ground where she was squatting, depressed, and made up her mind, "I'll bring the fire stone come what may." She rode fast to get it.

The conspirators who jailed the smith knew that Agumrang went to obtain the fire stone and rode madly to pursue her, shooting arrows in her direction.

Agumrang rode at the full speed but unfortunately her horse fell down on a pass. At last she was taken by the pursuers. Agumrang crossed swords with the rascals. The crash of swords echoed through the narrow valley. The girl cut down the staff officer and took the white horse of the fallen and dashed forward again.

Towards the sunset she reached a deep mountain. Suddenly her horse let out a shriek raising its fore legs. There appeared a tiger as big as an ox. The tiger stared at the girl and the horse, approaching slowly, and growled, slashing the horse's face with his fore leg.

The roaring reverberated in the valley and the horse startled off. The girl climbed a tree and shouted, drawing her sword. "Tiger, get out. However bestial, you cannot hamper my road to the fire stone."

Her voice was firm and resounded all around. Her eyes were burning with determination. Cowered by her towering spirit, the tiger who was called the "king" of the mountain was daunted and prostrated before the girl.

Agumrang stroked the tiger's head and said softly, "Let's go quickly to the fire mountain." Then she rode the tiger and flew over rocks, hills and fields.

How long they flew they did not know; the girl was wet through and the tiger sweated profusely, and soon they reached a steep cliff.

Halted before it, the girl prayed, with her eyes growing misty.

"Rocks, the fluid iron is cooled. Open my route if you take mercy on my country."

The girl cried, striking the rocks. Then the rocks covered with centuries-old moss cracked. In the cave there was a beautiful world like a dream and a fire stone glittered brightly. The girl was beside herself for joy, and taking the fire stone, shed tears.

Taking it in her bosom, she rode the tiger and flew towards the castle. At the time, the staff officer who barely recovered from his wound aimed the arrow at the girl. Then the bow was given to his agent and he shot the arrow. Agumrang fell down from the tiger, with a shriek. The tiger trembled with anger and killed the agent.

The staff who hid like a rat saw Agumrang crawling ahead with the fire stone in arms.

"You shall be killed at my hands," the rascal approached her, angrily.

At the moment, Moryanga who had been roaming to see his sister, came to her rescue and pounced upon the bastard and killed him. "Sister!" he rushed to Agumrang.

She barely opened her eyes, looking up at her beloved brother. "This fire stone quickly, Moryanga...." The brother who was burning with wrath, took his sister in arms and rode to the castle.

Thus the smith was set free by the order of the war minister and started again to work at the oven. Moryanga descended the horse with his sister and said, "Father!"

The smith hugged his daughter, sobbing. "It's you my daughter, Agumrang!"

She gave the fire stone to him, saying, "Father, look this fire stone. Let's melt iron. I want to see you make the bell."

The girl put the stone into the oven. Instantly a flame rose from the oven and it began to boil. The girl gazed at the flame, with a happy smile, and dropped her glance and closed her eyes. The wind of late autumn woefully scattered leaves around.

Moryanga cried sadly, "Sister, sister!"

Tears rolled down the wrinkled cheeks of the smith.

Time passed and the self-ringing bell was hung in the belfry. One day the bell rang, resounding throughout the Kingdom. The enemy was invading.

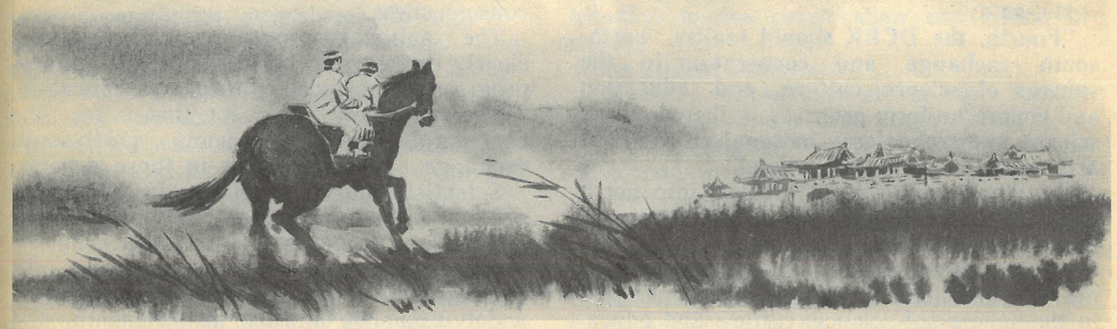
The gallant soldiers and militias and all people under the war minister repulsed the enemy. The cheers of victory echoed over the hills and the smith went up to the belfry. He said:

"Agumrang, you made it! You are a true daughter of the country."

The minister rode to the belfry and grasping the hands of the smith, said with emotion.

"Your daughter was really heroic. The story of Agumrang will be retold as long as our country prospers."

From that time on the self-ringing bell served to warn the invasion of the enemy, making the Kingdom ever-victorious in battles.



(Continued from page 62)

Quisling Chon Du Hwan must make an apology for the indelible crimes he committed against history and the nation and resign at once as desired by the south Korean people.

Our people's struggle to force the US imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieve a durable peace and the peaceful reunification of the country is a link in the chain of the struggle for peace and progress of the world.

The world people's solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's struggle for the democratization of south Korean society and the country's independent and peaceful reunification is gaining strength as days go by.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the progressive people and friends the world over for their active assistance to our people's just cause.

Invincible is the righteous cause of our people under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre.

Then the speeches were made by representatives of workers, agricultural workers, men of culture, youth and students.

During the speeches angry cries were intermittently heard from among the masses denouncing the US imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, and the most villainous human butcher Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique.

An appeal to the south Korean people was adopted at the mass rally.

Then followed a mammoth demonstration.

The demonstrators marched along the streets, shouting the slogans castigating the new war moves and "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique.

Foreign friends were also seen among the demonstrators.

(Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State)

The Road to Uniform Development of Science, Culture and Education

In his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, advanced a new proposal to reunify the country by bringing the north and the south together into a confederal state and the ten-point policy of the confederal state.

He said:

"Fourth, the DCRK should realize north-south exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education and ensure uniform progress in the country's science and technology, national culture and arts, and national education."

Our country has been divided into north and south for 36 years. Our people unanimously desire to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as soon as possible, realize exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education and bring about the uniform development of the country.

The ten-point political programme of the DCRK shows the way to realize this desire.

The way is for the confederal state to ensure the uniform development of science, culture and education through pooling the strength of the north and south.

This uniform development is the most reasonable way which accords with the social and historic conditions and reality of our country and our people's desire.

Ours is a state of a homogeneous nation which has lived on the same territory for 5,000 long years. Resourceful and talented, our nation has admirably developed science, technology, culture and arts since olden times.

Since the liberation of the country from the occupation of the Japanese imperialists on August 15, 1945, large numbers of competent scientists, technicians, talented cultural workers and artists have grown up in the north and south of the country.

If they pool their efforts and talents and develop our science, culture and education in a uniform way, our science and technology and national culture and arts will flourish more brilliantly.

The uniform progress of these fields is important in further strengthening the national ties between the north and south and raising national dignity and independent consciousness.

The political programme also shows clearly the ways to bring about the uniform progress of science, culture and education.

The important way for this is for the confederal state to promote north-south exchange and cooperation in these spheres.

Scientists and technicians in two zones must undertake joint research into scientific and technical matters of common concern and jointly solve important matters for the development of the national economy and widely exchange and use achievements and experience gained in the spheres of science and technology so as to develop the country's science and technology rapidly.

Cultural exchange and cooperation must be actively conducted between the north and south.

To this end, exchange and cooperation should be actively encouraged between artists and sportsmen in north and south.

They should exchange the achievements and experience attained in their fields with each other, organize a single sports team or art troupe, train together and take part in international games or art festivals.

Journalists, too, should be allowed to travel north and south freely for their activities and publications exchanged between north and south.

The scientists in two zones jointly discover and take good care of the cultural heritage of our nation and study and develop our written and spoken language.

Thus, our national culture and arts should be made to flourish to the full and the unique nature of our people as a homogeneous nation should be preserved.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said in his political programme that education is a very important undertaking which decides the fate of our nation, and that the confederal state must strive to develop it

The confederal state should develop an educational system of a popular character and give active state and social support and train large numbers of competent technical personnel who are possessed of wide knowledge, high virtue and sound body and faithfully serve the country and people.

It must also steadily raise the cultural and intellectual levels of the entire people.

As mentioned above, the fourth point of the ten-point political programme of the DCRK is a programme-guide indicating the ways to ensure the uniform progress of the country's science, culture and education by pooling efforts and talents of the entire people and defend firmly national independence and sovereignty.

Our people will make our country display its great strength as an independent, sovereign state by realizing north-south exchange and bringing about the uniform development of science, culture and education.

Ho Jong Il

(VOICE OF THE WORLD)

Full Support to Proposal for Founding DCRK

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The plan for national reunification and the ten-point political programme of the unified state newly proposed by our Party this time will win active support and approval of all the Korean people and be warmly greeted by the people of the world."

Today the world's progressive and revolutionary governments, political parties and social organizations, committees for supporting Korea's reunification, international and regional organizations and individual personages issue statements, declarations, resolutions and appeals on various occasions and support the new national reunification proposal advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and express solidarity with our people's struggle to realize it.

In 1980 more than 130 countries and over 100 international organizations had solidarity meetings, demonstrations and seminars or adopted documents, over 12,000 in all.

In 1981, the solidarity movement for supporting Korea's reunification further expanded.

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algiers, the capital of Algeria, adopted an appeal to the world's people which noted:

Korea's reunification should be realized according to the principles of freedom, independence and sovereignty as demanded by the world's people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's proposal to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which allows two different social systems to coexist in an independent, neutral, non-aligned and unified state represents a positive and realistic contribution to the reunification and peace of Korea.

The appeal continued:

Demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops and weapons from south Korea!

Demand respect for human rights and democracy in south Korea!

Oppose all the interference of the imperialists who are making Korea's reunification difficult!

Support all positive measures to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea according to the proposal to found the DCRK and its policy!

With confidence the World Conference appeals to all the people of the world to firmly stand on the side of the Korean people and take a concerted action for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for world peace and security.

The Nordic Conference on Korea held in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, adopted a declaration calling upon Nordic peoples, political parties, organizations, parliaments and governments to send active support to the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference.

The declaration exposed the crimes of Chon Du Hwan, a fascist despot and ferocious homicide, and demanded that the United States stop all its political, economic and military support to the south Korean "regime". And it appealed to Nordic governments to protest against the United States backing the Chon Du Hwan "regime."

It demanded that the United States accept our negotiation proposal to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between Korea and the US and noted that all people should support and propagate widely the new reunification proposal put forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The 13th meeting of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization expressed an active support for our people in their struggle for realizing the country's peaceful reunification according to the new proposal to establish the DCRK and the ten-point policy of the unified state. It adopted a resolution on Korea strongly demanding the abolition of the fascist rule in south Korea, the immediate and unconditional release of Kim Dae Jung and all other political prisoners and the democratization of society and appealing to the countries of Asia and Africa and the world's peace-loving people to conduct more widely the movement of solidarity with the Korean people fighting for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

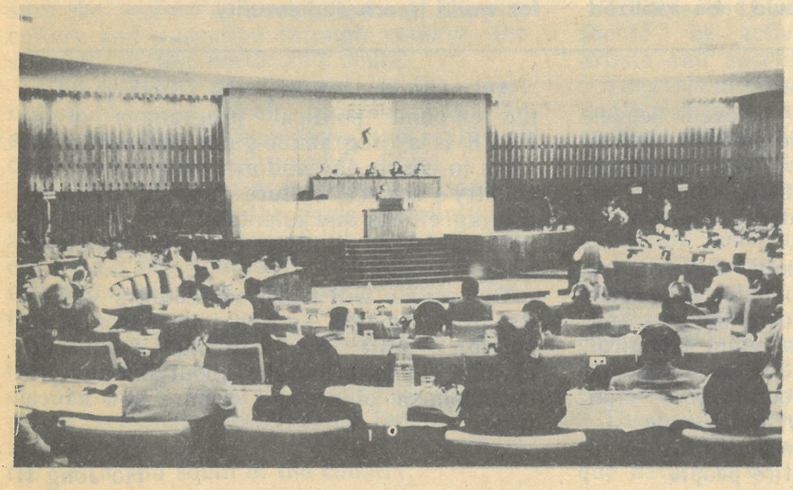
Participants in the Second International Youth Conference for Solidarity with the Saharan People held in Rome, the capital of Italy, stated that the tense situation in Korea is a big obstacle to the dignity and uniform progress of the Korean people and a serious danger to Asian and world peace and security and issued a joint communique for the early solution of the Korean question.

The communique strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops, the main obstacle to social democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, from south Korea, and expressed full support to the proposal for founding the DCRK and the ten-point policy of the unified state.

Marcel Ligour, a member of the French National Assembly, issued a statement entitled "Let's make more active efforts for the establishment of the DCRK."

In his statement he appealed to governments and peace-loving forces to conduct widely the movement to introduce and support the new Korean reunification proposal and expressed his resolve to take the lead in the movement.

Korea's reunification will be surely achieved with the active support and encouragement of the progressive and peace-loving peoples the world over.



The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algeria

Famine-Sweeping South Korea

Food Crisis Every Year

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Every year south Korea suffers from an acute food crisis, and it has become an area of chronic famine."

Under the anti-popular agricultural policy of the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique south Korea, known as a granary in the past, has now become an area of chronic famine, a cursed land of calamity; it fails in farming every year and people go hungry.

Last year south Korea's rice output dropped by 30 per cent as against the meager average harvest. And south Korea is said to have to import 6,940,000 tons of grain this year.

But the puppets can get such a large amount of grain nowhere in the world suffering from the worst food crisis in human history. Even food exporting countries are now undergoing food famine. And they have no money to do so: They have debts of over 34,000 million dollars to pay to foreign countries.

One main reason for food crisis in south Korea is that a rapidly increasing number of peasants quit farming. The farmers have bad harvest every year but they are ruthlessly plundered by the puppet clique. So peasants have no interest in farming and give up farming. This causes an acute labour shortage in the countryside, greatly hampering farming.

A south Korean publication deplored that for the lack of labour in the countryside no prospect is in sight for easing the food crisis.

The south Korean peasants ascribe crop failure chiefly to the "agricultural policy of the authorities."

Cultivated lands, basic means of agricultural production, are decreasing as a result of construction and expansion of military establishments and military roads and building of pollutional industries and amusement centres. So far the puppet clique requisitioned over 230,000 hectares of lands for military purpose. Cultivated lands have steadily been deteriorated and 80-90 per cent of them are acidified. The productivity of 50 per cent of paddyfields is very low and pollutional industries rejected by other countries are introduced without consideration, which do serious harms to crops.

Last year rice plants withered away before coming into ears in 226,000 *pyong* of paddyfields and rice harvest decreased by 70-80 per cent in over 435,000 *pyong* of fields in Samsan and Taldong.

Because of sulphurous acid gas and other poisonous gas rice leaves were parched and rice roots rotted, and barley, beans, red pepper, onion, garlic and other crops

South Korean peasants planting rice in an unirrigated field



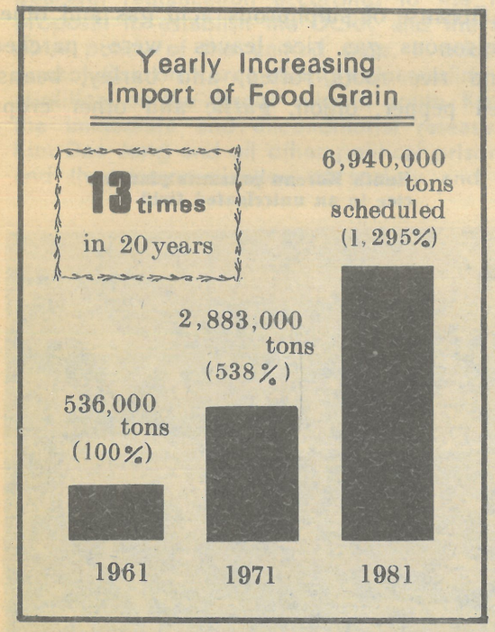
withered away in the bud. The puppet clique substantially boost prices of farming materials, causing difficulties in farming.

They raised the price of fertilizers by 20 per cent, that of materials for seedbed by 90 per cent and that of farm implements by 25.8 per cent early last year as compared with the end of the previous year.

As there are no irrigation facilities to speak of, a short spell of dry weather makes it impossible to transplant rice and a little rain floods fields and destroys crops.

From this we can easily guess what ruinous effect the abnormal weather has on south Korean agriculture.

Unprecedented agricultural destruction and serious food crisis can never be corrected without overthrowing the anti-popular ruling system of the traitorous Chon Du Hwan clique.



BRIEF COMMENTS

DICTATORS' "BRAIN CHILD"

The "flour-food eating" is a "brain child" of the dictator Pak Jung Hi who departed this world.

He offered rice to his masters and forced the people to eat flour food two days a week in order to sell imported rotten wheat flour.

But this system that should have been abolished with the death of the dictator was revived by the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique.

This fascist clique changed the system for the worse and made a "standard menu" and defined what kinds of food people should eat.

This is the last-ditch efforts of the puppet clique to overcome their acutest food crisis.

RICE LOAN AT HIGH INTEREST TO PLUNDER PEASANTS

The landlords and rich peasants in south Korea lend a straw bag (50 kg) of rice to foodless peasants in the lean spring months and get two straw bags (100 kg) of rice in autumn.

Not only landlords and rich peasants but also the puppet authorities openly plunder peasants through grain loan at high interest.

They introduced a "rice-barley exchange system" at the beginning of 1979.

As south Korean papers write, they lend barley to peasants in March and April and get rice from them in autumn.

The Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique's plunder of rice through this kind of loan only touches off peasants' indignation.

Fascist Tyrant, Candle Flickering in Wind

Last summer vicious murderer Chon Du Hwan attended a funeral ceremony, where he narrowly escaped his death. His faithful guard fired a shot, attempting his life.

Since then he has been gripped with a horrible nightmare. No one knows where he sleeps, they say. Atrocious criminal can never sleep in peace of mind. Chon Du Hwan fears outgoing most, so when he goes out, he gets into one of ten cars of the same type, escorted by 200 guards.

The omen: his days are numbered. At present dissidents in south Korea watch for a chance to remove the human butcher Chon Du Hwan.

This happened when he came down to Kwangju. There was a sudden explosion in a building next to that he was in. It was interpreted as an expression of the dissident citizens' curse and vengeance to slay the fascist cutthroat of an unprecedented type. Someone set a time bomb. People are very sorry for his failure.

The sentiments against Chon Du Hwan have mounted recently among the top-ranking officers of the military, in particular, which makes him uneasy still more. An example: there has been a dirty quarrel for supremacy between Chon and a field army commander. The latter was a senior and participated in the "army purge coup" of December 1979. But Chon Du Hwan had his inferiors from the same native province of Kyongsang privileged with promotion while ousting those from the province of Cholla. So the commander refused his service to him.

Irritated Chon Du Hwan smuggled his agents into the "field army command" to dispose of the commander, but his plot aborted.

Having seen it the commander came to confrontation with Chon Du Hwan. He is now hell-bent on rallying around him those from his native province.

The feud between puppet army general Kim Bok Dong and Chon Du Hwan has become sharp, as well. They hailed from the same province of Kyongsang and attended the same class and graduated at the military academy on 11th batch: Kim played the role of "left hand" of Chon in the "army purge coup" of December. But he was not promoted, so complained of it and became hostile to Chon.

Last year he stated before his inferiors, "Foolish Chon Du Hwan took power as President, then how can I serve as division or army corps commander under him?" In the military academy there have been several anti-Chon Du Hwan plots which are reported to have been made under Kim Bok Dong, dean of the academy, and his followers.

Some brass hats call Chon Du Hwan a "political swindler" and "simpleton" and are reported to have frequent confabs to remove Chon, so he is under terrible unrest.

Anti-Chon Du Hwan sentiments are growing among the rank and file, as well. After the bestial massacre of fellow countrymen in Kwangju was staged, the hatred for the cutthroat Chon Du Hwan flared up among the puppet army soldiers.

They are shouting more than ever loudly, "Kill Chon Du Hwan to avenge Kwangju citizens." This is a unanimous feeling of the awakening soldiers and brewing the seeds of rebellion of the entire puppet army soldiers.

Chon Du Hwan is denounced by the top-

GANGSTERS' "MERCY"

The bayonet-brandishing south Korean military fascist clique are said to have promised to find board shack dwellers house lots, pretending to be concerned about the people's living conditions.

This is a trick to silence the south Korean people's voice of resistance.

In Seoul the per-*pyong* house lot costs 400,000 *won* and the per-*pyong* construction expense is 400,000 *won*. So one needs 8,000,000 *won* to build a house of 10 *pyong*.

This is 160 times the monthly wage of an ordinary worker in south Korea (equivalent to the wages for 13.3 years).

Today the south Korean workers' wages are less than one-fifth of their minimum living cost which hardly keeps their body and soul together. So it is as clear as day that they cannot save their wages for 13 years for building their houses.

It would be right to call the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique's "promise" gangsters' "mercy."

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE DISAPPEAR EVERY YEAR

In recent years 3,100-3,600 people disappeared every year in south Korea where fascist repression is rampant and crimes beget crimes.

Last year 8,400 people disappeared and the whereabouts of 3,900 of them is unknown so far.

Most of them were put in prison by the fascist clique and died there, committed suicide or were killed in traffic accidents.

A newspaper of south Korea lamented:

"In Seoul over 3,000 people disappear a year but the authorities are little concerned about it and their families are much worried."

level politicians. Chon purged out over 11,000 puppet government officials and politicians under the pretext of "sweeping away corrupt officials," and "renovating political atmosphere." Most of the purged are waiting for a chance, with dagger under belt.

An official of a Japanese company in Seoul said to a foreign journalist, "Chon has made too many adversaries. The former officials driven out by him will never keep silent. They are silent because of suppression and when time comes they will pounce upon Chon with daggers."

It is not accidental that the unrest military administration system of Chon Du Hwan is likened to a candle flickering in the wind.

Choe Chun Sok

"We Cannot Be Deceived Any More"

Hyokmyong Chonson, organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, carried part of a sermon read off by a pastor surnamed Pak at a church in Kwangju, south Korea, at the end of last year.

Follows its summary.

* * *

Chon Du Hwan clamours about the building of a democratic welfare society. And his agents are his parrots.

What they say is not bad. We have fought for democracy even at the cost of our lives and longed for welfare society for ages.

No one will oppose what they say.

The rulers chose really good words. Pak Jung Hi, too, said good things. During 18 years of his dictatorship we heard much about good things but in reality suffered only pains.

Chon Du Hwan's building of a democratic welfare society is a lie. He says such a thing to deceive people.

Democratic society means welfare society. Now let's see what is the reality.

In democratic welfare society freedom and democracy, the democratic rights to enable man to live a life worthy of human being, the democratic civil rights of the people, should be guaranteed, above all. Can you find the bud of freedom and democracy anywhere in this society? Who dare answer this question? None, I can say for sure.

From the first the flower buds of freedom and democracy all fell, were trampled under jackboots and cut to pieces. They suffered a severe baptism.

In May 1980, in Kwangju our national history witnessed a big bloodshed rare in world history, the tragic massacre of our people by our army. The sufferers were people and the slaughterers were no other than the rulers who advocate the building of a democratic welfare society.

People were killed, arrested and tried simply because they longed for freedom and democracy.

A dictatorship more cruel than Yusin dictatorship is enforced.

What is the security commander (traitor Chon Du Hwan)? How can he act so arbitrarily?

Leaders of the government and opposition parties and famous National Assemblymen were removed by nameless armymen from the political scene overnight and tens of thousands of civil servants were discharged.

The Yusin Constitution was not abrogated but changed for the worse. The National Assembly was dissolved but evil laws are enacted in large numbers. The President is not to be elected democratically but nominated dictatorially. People's struggle for freedom and democracy is outlawed.

The press was made into one and a gag was placed upon freedom of speech. Needless to say, there is no freedom of thought. No criticism of the government is allowed.

In a word, everything is suppressed and bound. Only those who promised not to oppose the Chon Du Hwan junta are allowed to carry on political activities.

Party founding campaign is in progress. But

it is really ridiculous. Even before election they say that they are the government party or an opposition party.

In reality there is no freedom or democracy in our society. Then, will there be freedom and democracy in the future? I can say no.

Those who suppressed freedom and democracy at the point of the bayonet are making laws and parties and perfecting their repressive machinery to consolidate their ruling system.

So there is no hope in the future as well. A peach tree whose flower buds fell cannot bear fine fruits in summer.

Not only freedom and democracy but also the elementary right to existence is denied in this society. In a welfare society the right to existence must be guaranteed above all, I think.

But what is the reality of this society resounding with the beautiful melodies of building a welfare society?

You know better about this than I, I think. Because I do not skip my meals, but you do so quite often. Our society grew worse after the song of welfare society was sung.

Mouthing the building of a welfare society Chon Du Hwan promised to increase employment. But the jobless increased. In spite of his promise to raise wages and stabilize prices nominal wages dropped and prices skyrocketed. This is not chance coincidence.

It is easy to say good things. What counts is to do.

Now the people are living the hardest life. An increasing number of people go hungry, fall ill, go begging and commit suicide.

A society full of pains and agony is not a welfare society. If anyone denies this, even little children would not believe him. There must be some, though not radical, improvement in this society if they really want to build a welfare society, I think.

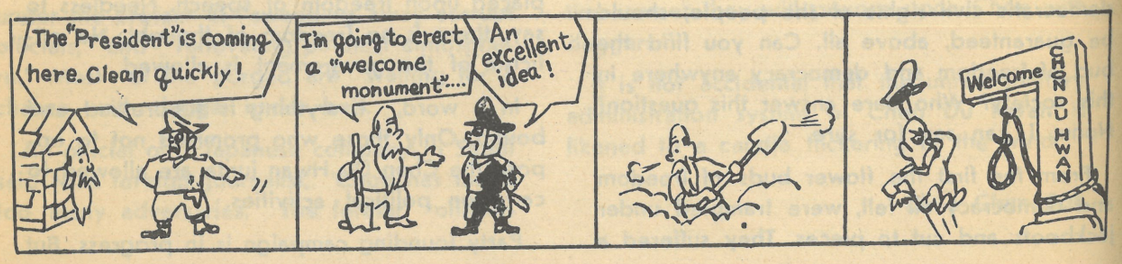
It is a mockery of the people for them to say that they are building a welfare society, giving pains to the people.

We cannot be deceived any more.

We should not forget the past when we were fooled by Pak Jung Hi. Pak Jung Hi called upon the people to tighten their belts in the 1960s for the bright 1970s, and made the same appeal in the 1970s for the hopeful 1980s. But in the 1980s a welfare society did not come.

Chon Du Hwan's building of a democratic welfare society is a lie.

Searchlight (in South Korea)



Observance of Fundamental Principle of Non-Aligned Movement Is Its Most Important Duty at Present

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The non-aligned movement is an independent political force existing outside all blocs, and it is its fundamental principle to act independently without aligning itself with any bloc." *(Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee,* Eng. ed., p. 89.)

The fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement reflects the common aspiration and desire of the world people to be real masters of their destiny and make history and hew out their destiny independently and creatively.

For this fundamental principle the non-aligned movement can fully display its might as a strong driving force of history and make steady progress to accomplish its lofty mission and aim.

The fundamental principle that the non-aligned movement should maintain independence and exist outside blocs is the life of the movement.

The strict observance of this principle is all the more imperative at present because of the complex situation created within the movement.

On account of the manoeuvres of the imperialist reactionary forces the non-aligned movement is now going through trials.

Scared at the mounting influence of the non-aligned movement, the imperialists are working in every way to destroy this movement.

They are frantically trying to drive wedges between non-aligned countries, alienate them from one another, pit them against one another and sow discord between them and divide and undermine from within the non-aligned movement by shrewdly taking advantage of border disputes—the aftermath of colonial rule—and various other delicate problems, while openly resorting to armed intervention, threat, blackmail, subversion and sabotage against the member nations of the movement to subordinate them.

All the complicated questions which arose within the non-aligned movement hinder the movement from strengthening and developing, aggravate the international tension and represent menace to world peace and security.

If the non-aligned countries unite and strictly observe the fundamental principle of the movement, they can surmount all obstructions of outside forces, solve all complex problems successfully, decisively frustrate imperialist aggression and intervention by their joint efforts and steadily expand and develop the movement on the right track.

Therefore the strict observance of the fundamental principle is the urgent task and lofty duty of all the non-aligned countries.

It is quite natural that many non-aligned countries should call for the strict observance of principles of the movement and for the defence of the purity of the movement.

The primary task to observe the fundamental principle of the movement is to keep firmly the proper nature of the movement as an independent political force.

If it loses its intrinsic nature as an independent political force existing outside blocs it is not a non-aligned movement.

This movement must not tail after or be drawn into any bloc for it is a movement existing outside blocs.

So the member nations of the movement must always remain outside blocs and hold high the banner of non-alignment. On the contrary, if a country tails after a bloc and is dominated by other country, it is not a non-aligned country.

Only when the non-aligned countries maintain their intrinsic nature can this movement perform the lofty mission it assumes before our age and history as a living movement.

It is also important in observing the fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement to maintain independence. The non-aligned movement appeared in the course of the struggle for independence and the history of the movement is that of struggle for independence.

Today the movement has grown into a powerful independent force exerting an influence on the revolutionary change of the world in spite of the imperialists' moves for division and destruction. This has been possible because it has maintained independence.

Only when the non-aligned countries maintain independence in all their activities, they can consolidate national independence, strengthen and enrich themselves and increase the might of the non-aligned movement as an independent force.

Only when they maintain independence and respect each other they can defend national dignity and independence, solve successfully problems arising among them and jointly fight to realize the lofty idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

In order to increase the might and influence of the movement, the non-aligned countries must closely unite.

This is essential to guarantee the unity and organization of the movement and accomplish its mission and aim.

When all the non-aligned countries unite firmly, this movement will be an indestructible force that moves from victory to victory, frustrating all manoeuvres of the imperialists, and will display its great might.

The non-aligned countries will uphold the principles and idea of the non-aligned movement and closely unite and thus defend world peace and security and perform successfully their historical mission of building a new independent world free from imperialism and colonialism and subjugation and inequality.

Ho Gwang Sok

Full-Fledged Masters of Natural Resources

(In the Tri-Continental Countries)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "The developing countries of the third world must not only protect their resources from the imperialists' plunder but also actively exploit and effectively utilize their rich resources for national prosperity and progress and for the betterment of the people's lives."

Today the third-world countries are fighting vigorously to consolidate political independence, defend national dignity and become full-fledged masters of their natural resources.

They nationalized imperialist monopolies which have plundered their natural resources.

India already nationalized many mines, factories and enterprises and recently took measures to nationalize foreign monopolies or control their activities.

According to data, the number of foreign companies in India decreased from 510 in the 1974-1975 fiscal year to 358 in the 1978-1979 fiscal year.

Burma expelled many foreign monopolies which had plundered its natural resources and a great part of major natural resources are under state control and state and cooperative sectors make up over 40 per cent of the economy.

Madagascar nationalized foreign oil monopolies including oil processing factories which had plundered oil products in large quantities and placed oil extracting equipment under state control.

Zambia nationalized copper mines and companies of foreign monopolies which served to enrich the imperialists and established new national copper companies.

Thus foreign monopolies were expelled from many countries and the latter's natural resources came under state control to strengthen their national economy.

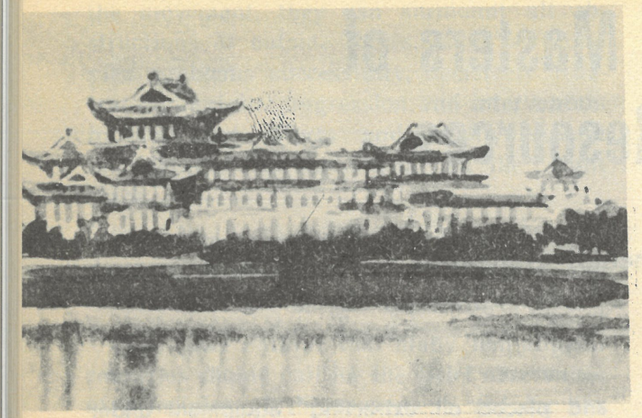
More than 20 countries in Latin America ended the arbitrariness of imperialist monopolies which had long controlled banana production and carried out unlimited exploitation and plunder and formed a banana-exporting countries' alliance to protect banana resources and get fair price of banana in export and are taking concerted action.

Grenada put all natural resources under government control and declared 200-mile economic sea limit to protect sea resources and develop fishing industry.

Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola, Algeria and other countries nationalized foreign monopolies which had long plundered their natural resources.

All this shows that the aspiration of the peoples of the third-world countries to be full-fledged masters of their natural resources is getting stronger.

SHORT STORY



Second Fiddler (2)

By Rim Byong Sun

Hyon U found, as usual, some ore samples and dozens of sheets of papers awaiting for his consideration on the desk. The excitement he had felt just a moment before abated like a red-hot iron thrown into cold water.

He scanned some papers from several prospecting parties, then his glance stopped short at one which came from the Spot-Saegol No. 120. Written there were the names and numbers of twenty or so samples, the results on rough observations of ore composition and other features.

The sender was Pak Sang Mu of the "D" prospecting party. In early summer last year he had sent some samples for appraisal but was "ridiculed" by Hyon U, so by now nothing was heard of him.

Pak Sang Mu was a greenhorn and the results on his surveys disappointed Hyon U awfully. There were no detailed accounts of geological stratification and mineral formations, essential technical data lacking. What irritated him above all was the young man's opinion that the area had no promise for prospecting, added to his brief surveys. As for Hyon U, he was well acquainted with the area. A man of experience, he saw promptly the insincerity of the beginner in the paper.

How could anyone see anything else but matter-of-fact informations in that young prospector's map? A slipshod manner it is, he judged.

He hurriedly finished his microscopic work on samples and wrote to Pak Sang Mu. His letter to the novice began in a stinging tone.

"...To my regret, I cannot find any sort of sincerity in your papers. Prospector's knapsack is not a simple one. You should travel not to mark down your footprints in the map but to discover the underground wealth of the country...." But Hyon U was frowned upon by others. People who could not discern behind the words his consideration, straightforwardness and devotion to the country, called him an importunate meddler. He became a shortsighted microscopist, they claimed.

But Pak Sang Mu remained silent. It made Hyon U rather uneasy. He was afraid that his letter might dispirit the budding scientist, so secretly waited for a reply but the young man kept his silence obstinately. Hyon U had advised him in the letter: As the ingredients of ore samples showed signs of mineral magmas saturating the peripheral areas, he should continue with the survey. But that advice proved unwelcome.

Hyon U could no longer wait. He outfitted himself lightly and started towards the "D" party. But Sang Mu has been three months out, they said. So he took his way straightly to the Saegol area. Weather was capricious in the highland some 1,800 metres above sea level. It changed hourly or minutely. Now the sunlight slanted into the primeval forest, now dark clouds covered the sky, showering a heavy rain. He headed for a gully at Saegol, in which prospectors might be staying. He found a new thatched hut but it was vacant. He thought they had moved to other place.

That night he stayed in the hut, uneasy and yet expecting. Next day, too, not a soul turned up.

The calm, damp darkness was already stealing into the forest and the moonlight was filtering through the loose boughs of trees. An eerie stillness reigned over the thickets and a beast of prey was roaring somewhere.

He lay down with his head on his knapsack but sleep wouldn't come. He closed eyes, trying to have a sleep in vain. Thoughts flooded his mind, disturbing him. At dawn thunders roared terribly and rains poured down twice at intervals.

On the third day the weather cleared up. A glorious day. He took off his wet clothes and hung them on trees in the sun; then produced a bowlful of rice from the knapsack and went to a nearby spring. There was a blackened oven of stone by the spring. It diminished his solitude and renewed his hope. He gathered dead branches to build a fire.

At the moment a rustling sound came from behind the hut. Probably somebody was coming through the thicket towards him. Caught with joy, he hurried in that direction. Sure a man was coming. "Hallow, Sang Mu...." He ran, shouting. But suddenly a black and massive body emerged out of the thicket and instantly thumped down back. It was a wild animal that was coming down to the spring. Despairingly he squatted down by the spring, wiping sweats off the brow.

The sky turned cloudy after the noon and a drizzle came softly. In the hut alone he heard the rain drops trickling from tree leaves, with melancholy ever deepening in his mind. Whom I'm now in this damp hut for? He asked himself.

His soul which had been lulled by the expectation for meeting Pak Sang Mu, was infuriating again.

Determinedly he went out and retraced the path he had come through the thicket....

He was poring over the papers sent by Pak Sang Mu, prepared for several months. A faint smile was playing on his face, a smile of boundless happiness, for he knew it now, that time, though harsh, cleansed the young man's conscience.

He picked up a sample of ore, put it under a microscope and switched on. Instantly its blinding radiance shot his eyes. He was enraptured as if the secret buried underground for ages was at last unearthed. Tiny particles were seen in veins. Minutely observing the thin veins interlocking one another, he jotted down the data. He felt as if analysing a strange world. He discovered a good deal of components of nonferrous metals. It meant his idea of the Saegol area coming to the point.

He did not let his eye off the microscope for a long while, enthralled by the world of minerals. His heart became full as he thought of the young prospector who must have toiled for the whole summer. He saw the staunch heart and zest of Pak Sang Mu who, never afraid of criticism, worked with a spirit growing stronger in proportion to multiplying hardships.

Never had Hyon U been enthused about his job since he moved to his new job.

He closed his eyes and calmly recalled the unforgettable days he had spent in the

wilds....

Larch-filled deep valleys of Mt. Solbong, the cries of wild beasts waking from sleep at the lovely dawn, the paths of Mt. Chondu piercing the clouds, sleepless nights he spent in tents thinking of the capital city after heavy rain.... There were the joys and sorrows man can experience in ordeals.

All this seemed extremely valuable and caused irrepressible emotions.

He stood up to calm down the excitement and went up to the window. He had been feeling the ebb of life since he saw the old violinist but now the vacuum of mind seemed to be invaded by joy.

But his joy was short-lived. He saw in his mind's eye his wife raising her drooping eyes of pity for him.

And her voice rang still in his ears; "Don't comfort yourself with that. You'd better think of your age now.... What kind of worth do you expect from it, examining other's materials?"

He swung his back to the window, his face stiffened. His glance listlessly moved towards the files of survey notes in the bookshelves. Several ten thousand sheets of paper! They were needed only for reports of prospectors. He had toiled with delight but what came of himself? Nothing, deep down his voice said.

Young prospectors beside him talked aloud or shouted in an excitement, rejoicing over the survey results of ore sample from Saegol. He would tell them loudly about the pride of prospectors. But no one was likely to recognize him. How could he not help but feel forsaken?

He was glancing through the window, as if trying to see a way out of a bottomless abyss. Then his telephone rang.

"How are you? Mr. Poet!" A resonant voice. It was from his old friend in the army, who was now working at a government general bureau after serving as instructor at a materials supply firm. He liked to call him "Mr. Poet" as in old days.

"You are quite a stranger!" Hyon U's tone was cheerful. Their friendship seemed to have grown stronger.

"Can you spare time for me tomorrow evening? If you can, let's have an engagement!"

"For what?"

"A recital at the Grand Theatre!"

An unexpected invitation it was. The caller had invited him sometimes to the holiday dinner in his home but never for music.

"Eh? You are not what you were!"

"Don't be conservative. Stars are going to show in the theatre tomorrow. A famous violinist is coming. You see?" The voice was confident.

"A famous violinist?" Hyon U repeated in spite of himself.

"Yes, take your wife along. I'll get tickets for you...." The friend fixed the time and rang off.

That night he went home with heavy heart. Fruit-scented wind was blowing from the river gently tossing boughs. The new block was already in utter stillness. It seemed to Hyon U even children's sleep-talking could be heard.

The sound of violin started to flow out of the window in the wing of his block. He was rehearsing the same concerto.

Hyon U stopped in front of the porch and gazed up to the window. The tune was mature and virile still more than before. On the window was the shadow of the old player bowing with force.

(To Be Continued)

DO YOU KNOW?

"Tansimjul"

"Tansimjul" (Unity Pole) is an immortal classic created by the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung in the early days of his revolutionary activities.

The leitmotif of "Tansimjul" is that all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces should closely unite as one around the Party.

It is a song and dance piece. Children's Corps members hold the end of each ribbon and twist ribbons of various colours round the pole, singing and dancing.

The pole symbolizes the Party and 13 ribbons hung from the top of the pole represent the unity of all segments of people.

Through various artistic representations of warm love for the fatherland and beautiful optimism it shows convincingly that only when all sections of people unite with one ideology and purpose can they emerge victorious from the revolution and build a new, happy society.

This revolutionary work was widely played as an important item by the children's art group on the memorial days and in celebration of victorious battles of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and children joining the Children's Corps, during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.



The immortal classic "Tansimjul" greatly contributed to rallying closely the anti-Japanese patriotic forces around the great leader and to the implementation of his line of the anti-Japanese national united front.

Today it is played by our people, adding to its classic value.

"The Tale of Chun Hyang"

The "Tale of Chun Hyang" is a novel popular among our people from olden times. It is believed to have been written in about the 18th century based on a folk tale.

The work begins with the scene in which Li Mong Ryong, the son of the Namwon governor, meets with Chun Hyang, the daughter of Wolmae of the low class who is a retired *kisaeng* on the day of May Festival (the 5th of May in the lunar calendar) at Kwanghan Pavilion. Mong Ryong falls in love with Chun Hyang and pledges to love her to the end of his life.

Shortly after, however, Mong Ryong's father is promoted to a higher position and goes up to Seoul. This compels Mong Ryong and Chun Hyang to separate from each other.

Meanwhile, Pyon Hak Do, a wicked bureaucrat, is appointed as a new Namwon governor. As soon as he comes there, Pyon Hak Do harshly exploits the toiling masses and tries hard to make Chun Hyang serve him as a *kisaeng* and share bed with him.

But Chun Hyang does not yield to any appeasement and threat and blackmail and resists him to the last to defend her constancy. In the end, however, she is put into prison on a false charge.

The novel ends in the scene in which Chun Hyang who was destined to death in prison is rescued by Mong Ryong who became an *amaengosa* (an undercover agent of the king) and eventually they enjoy happy life.

The novel criticizes the social inequality between the *ryangban* class (aristocrats) and *sangmin*, the common people, is opposed to the feudalistic restraints in the love between young man and woman and reveals the harsh plunder and despotism of the feudal bureaucrats.

The corruption and cruel exploitation by the ruling classes in those days are fully reflected in the poem Li Mong Ryong composed at a birthday party of Pyon Hak Do. It reads:

> The aromatic wine overflowing the golden jar is the blood of a thousand people;
>
> The mountain of food on the banquet table is the fat of ten thousand people.
>
> The candles burn brightly but the people shed tears.
>
> There is merry laughter but the voices of grievance are high.

The "Tale of Chun Hyang," one of our many folk tales, is now adapted into various artistic forms including film. It convincingly tells of how our people lived in the fetters of feudal society and how the heinous feudal bureaucrats exploited and oppressed them in cold blood in the past.



NEWS

New-Type Automatic Warp Connecting Machine

The three-revolution team members, workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Textile Combine made a new-type automatic warp connecting machine with their own efforts and technique.

This highly-efficient machine saves much labour for weavers, makes their work easier and renders it possible to improve the quality of warp and produce much better cloths.

It will contribute to the Juche-orientation and modernization of the textile industry and the pre-schedule attainment of the textile goal of 1,500 million metres.

Magazine "New Korea" Published in Norway

The Norway-Korea Friendship Association published the magazine "New Korea," No. 1, on April 14 on the occasion of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's birthday.

The magazine carries a photograph of the great leader President Kim Il Sung delivering a report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee.

It gives the gists of the third part "Let Us Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully" of the *Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee,* the immortal classic work of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, and of "4) Major Tasks of Socialist Economic Construction in the 1980's" of the second part "Let Us Model the Whole Society on the Juche Idea" of the report.

It also carries an editorial headlined "The Korean Problem Should Be Solved by the Korean People Themselves," the news of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algeria, the declaration adopted at the Nordic Conference on Korea held in Denmark and an article exposing the new war preparations in Korea by the US imperialists.

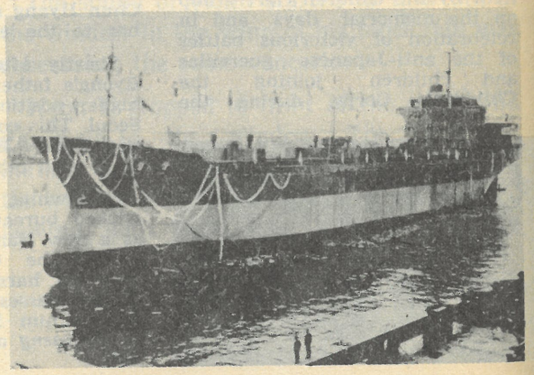
It gives pictures showing the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the engineering industry of our country.

14,000-Ton Cargo Ship Built

Recently the Chongjin Shipyard launched a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Chipsam".

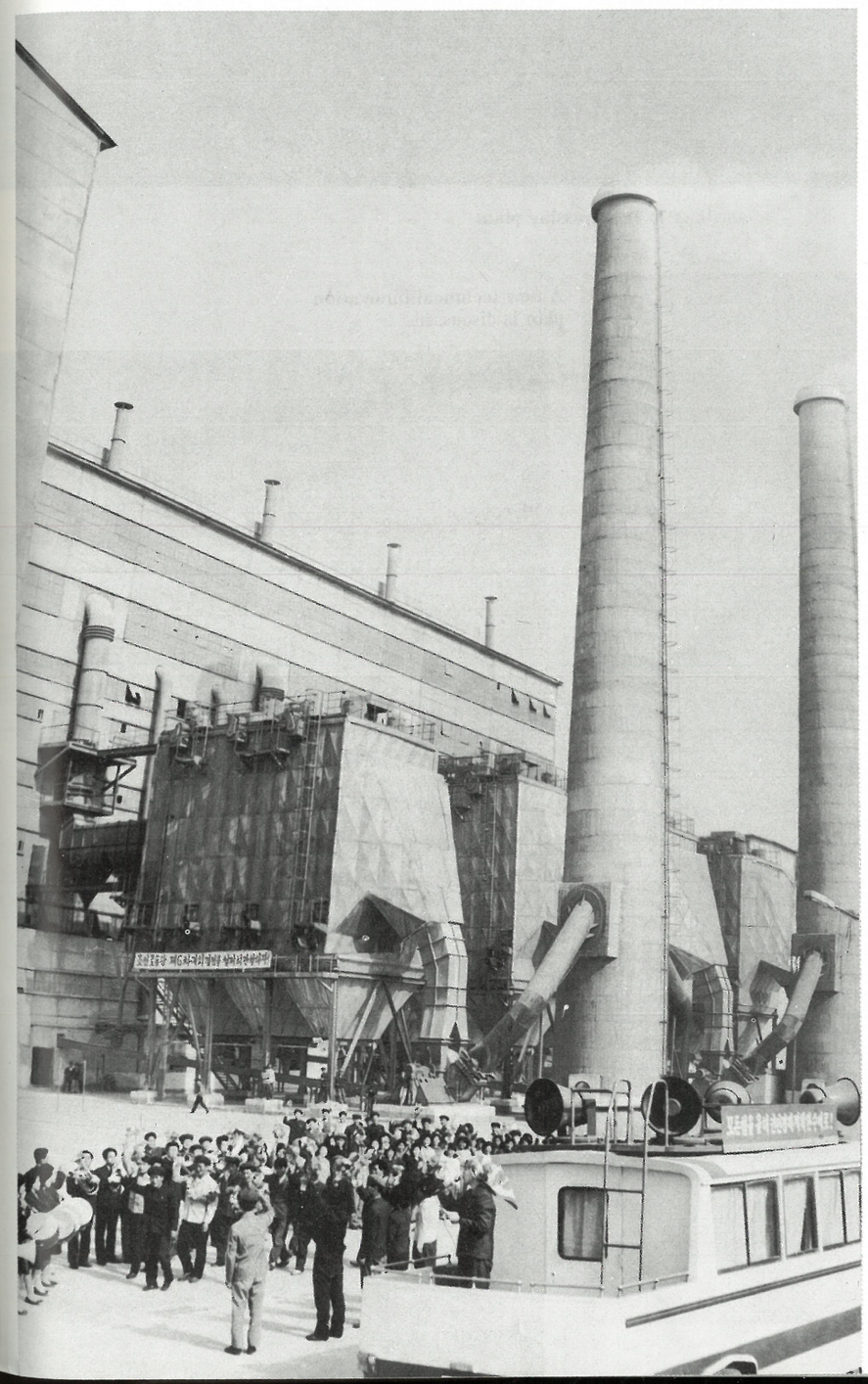
The great leader instructed to expand the shipyard and build many more large cargo ships, giving on-the-spot guidance in Chongjin City in July last year. The workers, technicians and three-revolution team members of the shipyard built it in a brief time as instructed by him, quickening the assembling of its hull through technical innovations.

This new ship will greatly contribute to the development of our sea transport.

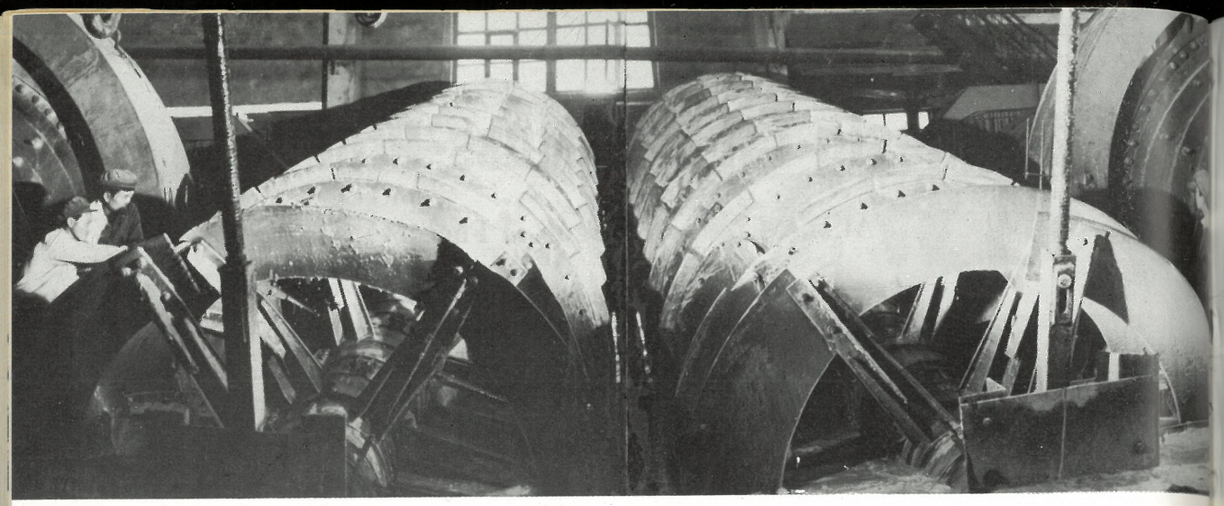


Magnesia Clinker Mass-Produced

(At the Tanchon Magnesia Factory)



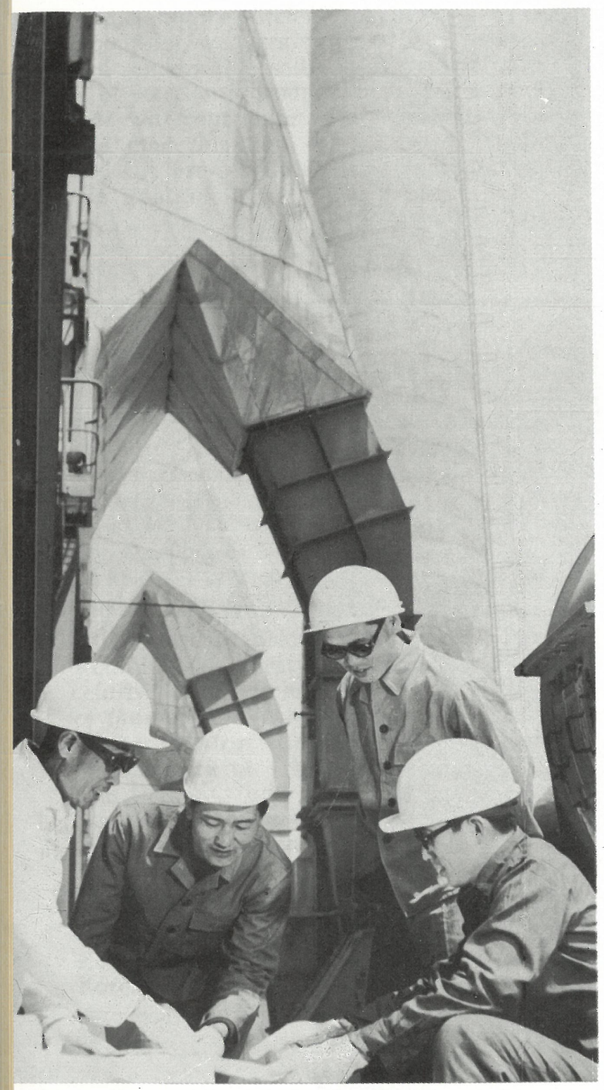
Innovators are congratulated on their good work results



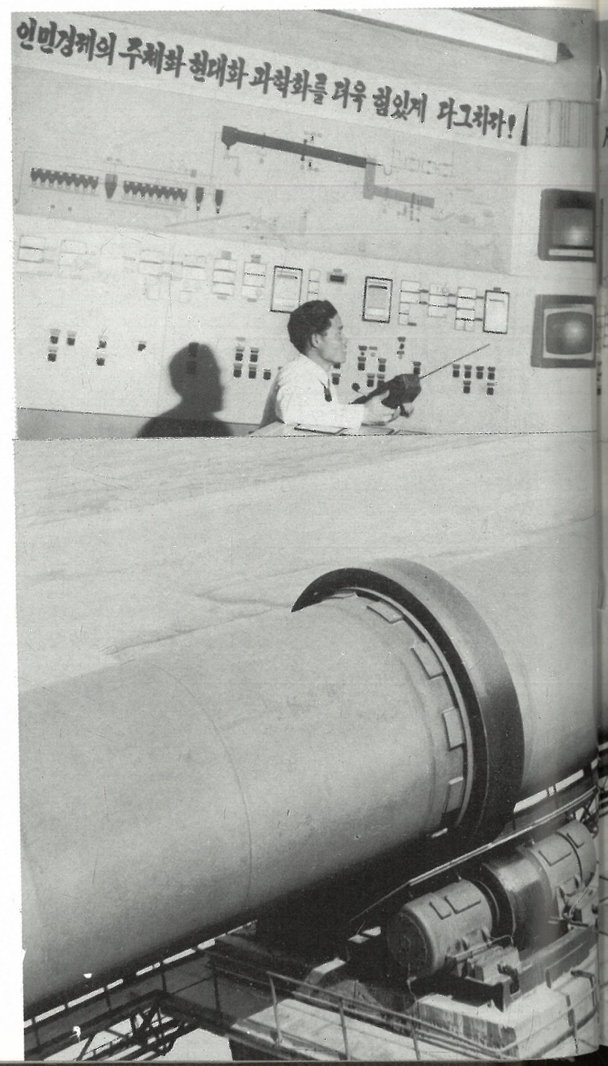
Ore-dressing plant



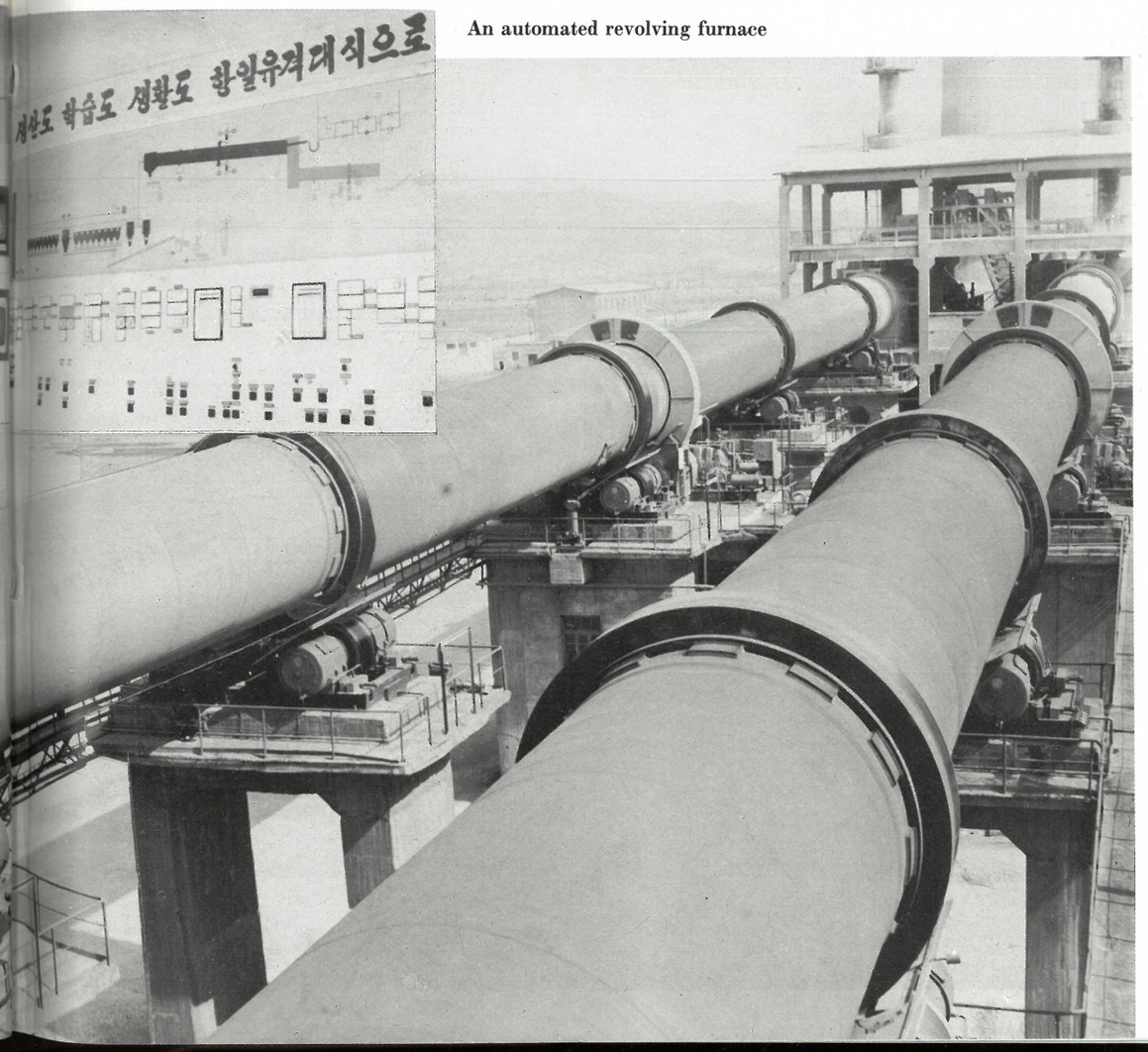
Joy of analysts



A new technical innovation plan is discussed



An automated revolving furnace





Automatic packers





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Korea Today

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